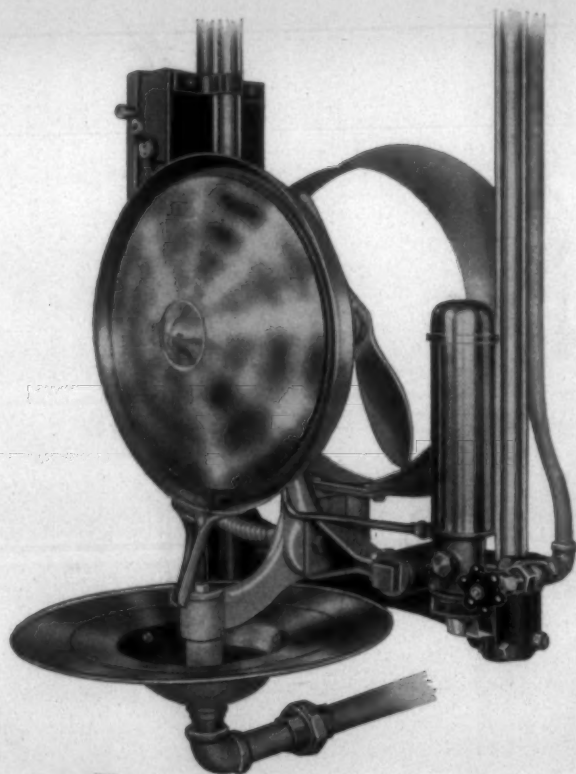


SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 40

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 14, 1931

No. 11



We are receiving very complimentary information and letters regarding the recent installations of the New Type H Bahnsen Humidifier. We will be glad to show you some of these modern installations.

Bahnsen Humidifiers Are Cheaper in the Long Run

One of the most successful textile manufacturers in the South who had been using Bahnsen Humidifiers, bought a different system last year because the first cost was lower and he was promised equally good results.

After several months operation he found that the mill in which the new system was installed was not running as well as the mills equipped with Bahnsen Humidifiers. Production had dropped below normal and there was not enough regain in his yarn.

THIS MANUFACTURER HAS JUST BOUGHT A SYSTEM OF LATEST TYPE H BAHNSEN HUMIDIFIERS AND MASTER CONTROLS.

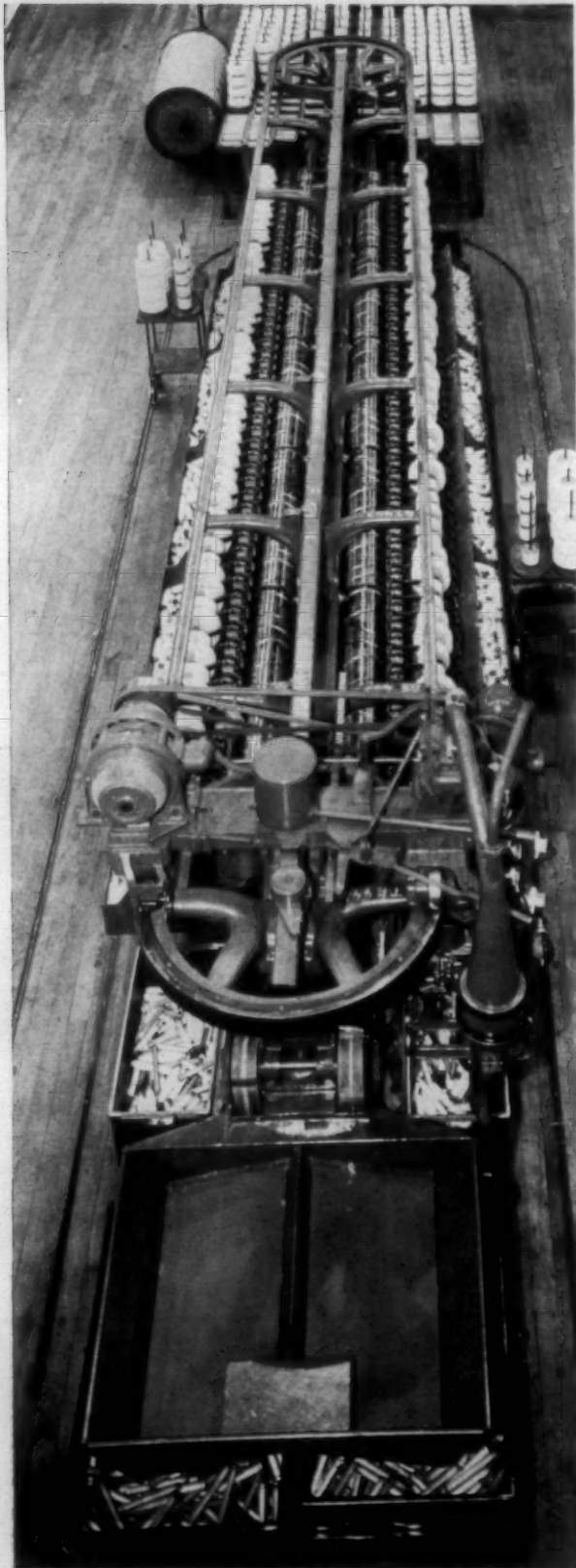
Bahnsen Humidifiers *are* cheaper in the long run.

THE BAHNSEN COMPANY

Humidification Engineers

Home Office and Factory:
Winston-Salem, N. C.

New York Office:
93 Worth Street



Looking at an Automatic Spooler from above. The grooved winding drums can be clearly seen, also the track on which the traveler is carried, the tracks for the trident trucks, and the trident transfer tables at the far end. Empty bobbins are discharged at the near end.

Automatic SPOOLER

reduces Loom Stops

ELEVEN TIMES

as much as

High Speed Warper

HIGH SPEED warping alone is no panacea for the ills of weaving. Loom stops cannot be materially reduced solely by the substitution of high speed winders and warpers for slow speed machines. Substitute Automatic Spoolers and High Speed Warpers for ordinary spoolers or winders and warpers and see the difference—loom stops are reduced more than 22%, and of this 22%, 92% can be traced to the Automatic Spooler and only 8% to the high speed warper—the proportion is better than 11 to 1. 189 weeks of actual weave room tests prove this. Detailed figures are given in the latest issue of "The Weaver's Knot". Let us send you a copy. Write to BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY, Rockford, Ill., Framingham, Mass., or Greenville, S. C.

THOUSANDS OF COTTON LOOMS NEED REPLACING

The vital point is . . . not more looms . . . but fewer, more efficient ones. The C & K family of precision-built looms is a new conception in loom design . . . not merely looms brought up to date . . . created to produce with fewer units the same yardage with greater efficiency.

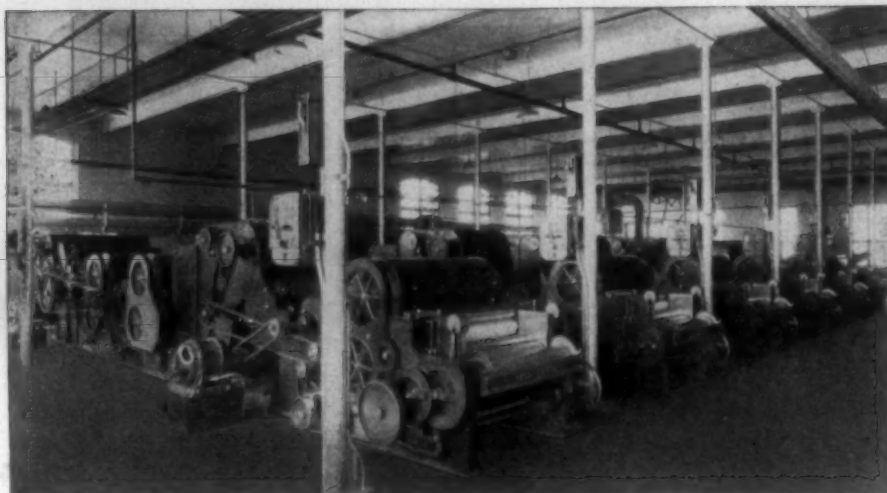


THE NEW C & K COTTON KING



CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS

LOOMS FOR COTTONS, SILKS, RAYONS, WOOLENS, CARPETS AND RUGS, BLANKETS, JACQUARD FABRICS, ASBESTOS, LINENS
Allentown Paterson Philadelphia WORCESTER-PROVIDENCE S.B. Alexander, So. Mgr., Charlotte



The SAVINGS made by these six ONE-PROCESS PICKERS will pay for them in 23 months

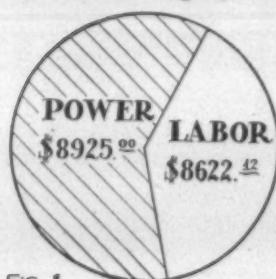


FIG. 1

The area of the circle, Fig. 1, represents the combined power and labor charge in this picker room operating the old equipment.

The area of the circle, Fig. 2, is the same as the area in Fig. 1, but the shaded portions show the savings made with the new machinery.



FIG. 2

Note these facts:—

1. The Cost of making Laps has been substantially reduced.
2. The work is cleaner, smoother, more even.
3. Two operators are doing the work which formerly took twelve.
4. The investment required to finance this improvement was moderate.
5. The actual monetary savings in operation amount to 50.5%, and the annual return on the investment is 29.5%.

Since the ability to make these and similar savings has been demonstrated in many installations, it is our sincere belief that no mill can afford to continue the operation of obsolete machinery without incurring continual

losses, which will gradually impair their quick assets and injure their competitive market position. Our Engineers are available to mills interested in these or other improvements.

SACO-LOWELL

MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY

147 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

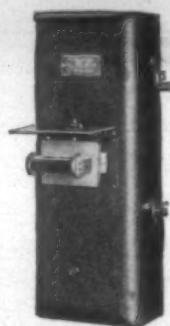
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

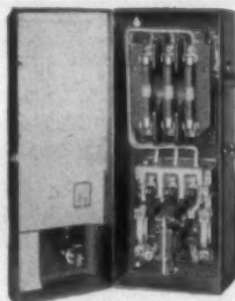
ATLANTA, GA.

ALL UNDER ONE COVER-

Combination Magnetic Motor-starting Switches Type CR7006-D42



Combination magnetic switch including test jack



*(Above and left)
Combination magnetic switch without test jack (closed and open views)*

(1) Motor-circuit switch must be in open position before cover can be opened. Handle can be locked in open position. (2) Motor-circuit switch cannot be closed with cover open, thus affording safety when renewing fuses or inspecting. (3) Fuses located on front of motor-circuit switch provide minimum height of panel and maximum ease of fuse renewal.

THESE new G-E combination magnetic switches eliminate the trouble and expense of wiring-in separate units for effective motor control. Under one cover you get a combination of hand-operated motor-circuit switch—either fusible or nonfusible, and capable of handling stalled motor capacity—and standard magnetic switch, or, if you desire, a combination of motor-circuit switch, magnetic switch, and test jack. You buy two—or three—devices, all under one cover; you wire only *one*, saving space, installation time, and materials.

Designed to meet N. E. M. A. standards, these new combinations are safe, dependable, compact, and neat. Ask your nearest G-E office for complete information.

JOIN US IN THE GENERAL ELECTRIC PROGRAM BROADCAST EVERY SATURDAY EVENING ON A NATION-WIDE N.B.C. NETWORK

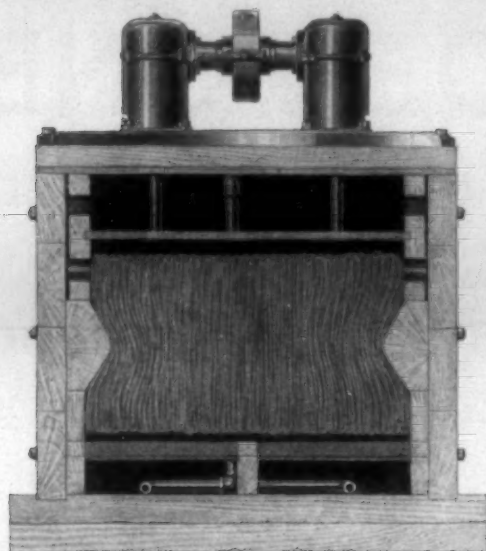
GENERAL



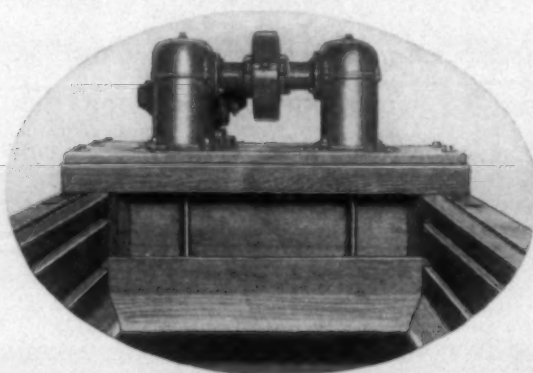
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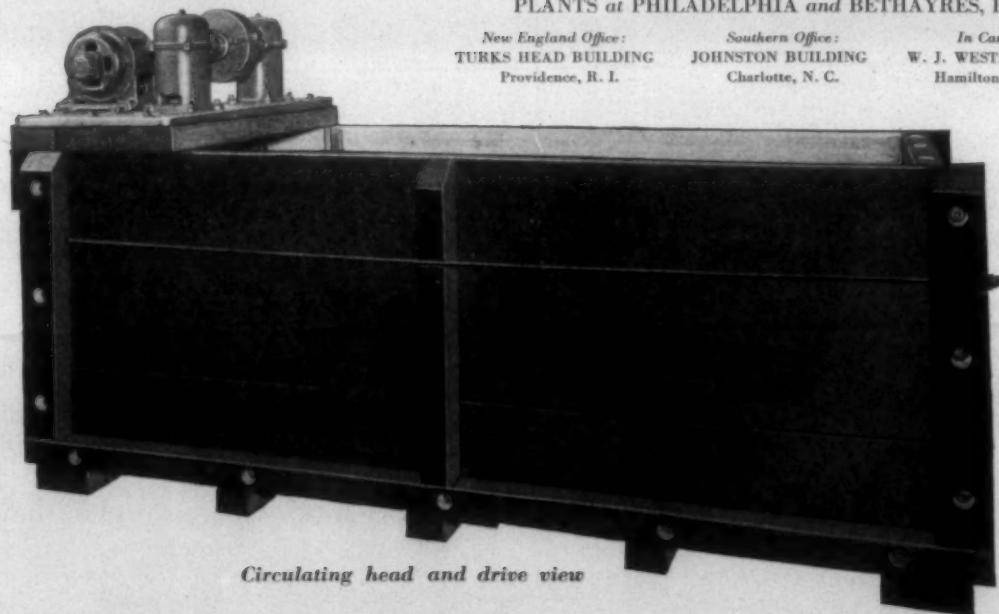
SALES AND ENGINEERING SERVICE IN PRINCIPAL CITIES



Sectional end view of machine loaded with yarn



Interior view at circulating chamber



Circulating head and drive view

• • **New** **BUTTERWORTH** **Penetrating Type** **Dyeing Machine**

(Patented)

This machine is right mechanically. It does its work evenly, quickly, and without undue attention to the yarn—all of which is windable after dyeing

The circulating equipment of this machine is of the ball-bearing type completely housed, but readily accessible for adjustment when this is required. There is provision against leakage of lubricant into the bath.

The drive from the motor to the main shaft is by silent chain, suitably housed, and which provides necessary reduction in speed, and at the same time reduces the wear and tear on the mechanism that might result from higher operating speed were the motor coupled direct. The heads are mounted on a solid base plate. Permanency of alignment, quiet and trouble-free operation are assured.

H. W. BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO., Established 1820
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PLANTS at PHILADELPHIA and BETHAYRES, PA.

New England Office:
TURKS HEAD BUILDING
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BUTTERWORTH *Finishing* **MACHINERY**

A COMPLETE LINE OF FINISHING MACHINERY FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 40

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 14, 1931

No. 11

Master Mechanics Want Better Machine Shop Equipment

A discussion of the manufacture of machine parts and more adequate equipment of mill machine shops featured the meeting of the Master Mechanics Division of the Southern Textile Association at Greenville, S. C., on May 8. The meeting was held at the Parker District School. W. G. Young, chairman of the Division, presided.

New officers of the Division were elected as follows: General chairman, E. P. McWhirter, of the Monarch Mills, Union, S. C.; vice-chairman for steam power, H. H. Iller, Union Bleachery, Greenville; vice-chairman for electrical power, W. G. Young, Wiscassett Mills, Albemarle; vice-chairman of general shop work, R. E. West, Arcadia Mills, Arcadia, S. C.

An exhibit of various machine parts manufactured in mill machine shops was on display and attracted a great deal of attention.

After his preliminary remarks, Chairman Young said:

We have with us today Mr. Morrison, of the Duke Power Company, who will give us some information on meters. That is a problem that we meet every day. All cotton mills are becoming more or less interested in village lighting and what it costs to light the mill village. Today the average cotton mill turns on the current that lights the village, and after that no one knows any more about what happens. That power is counted in at the end of the month in the total amount of power consumed, but we do not know whether the village consumes two per cent or eight per cent or what percentage. I am of the opinion that many cotton mills are losing considerable money on their village lighting systems, because I have passed through cotton mill villages and have seen the porch lights and the lights in the houses burning through the day. Someone turns on the current and forgets to cut it off. So we shall be glad to have Mr. Morrison give us some information about meters and metering.

METERS FOR MILL VILLAGES

A. C. Morrison, Superintendent, Meter Department, Duke Power Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Recently quite a number of mills have come to us and asked if we would be of some help to them in determining the amount of power consumed on their village lighting circuits. In a great many instances, among our customers, we have been very glad to install a temporary metering outfit on their village lighting circuit; and I think in quite a number of instances the mill has found, to its surprise, that quite a bit of power has been con-

sumed, and some of it unnecessarily. After the installation of metering equipment I have been told that in some instances the power consumption has decreased approximately fifty per cent, when the people knew that metering was in evidence.

As to the exact cost of installing meters in village lighting, of course that depends probably upon the type of equipment you use and the quantity you use, and other items. I have with me a sample of two different types of meters that are being used by some mills. One is an indoor type of instrument, mounted in a waterproof box either on a pole or porch or any other convenient location. The other is an especially designed instrument, waterproof, so that it can be placed outdoors in the rain, directly, and it will not injure or interfere with the proper registration of the watt-hour meter. You see it has a waterproof case, with no protruding studs, as are seen in this other type. This is particularly recommended, because it is easy to install, and I think you will find the cost of that equipment less than this type, unless you have meters already on hand which you want to use, in which case probably a box with this type will suffice.

There will probably be quite a few questions which you will want to take up with me in detail. We have an outfit over in the exhibit hall, and I shall be glad to go into details with any of you there after the meeting, when we shall have more time.

As to watt-hour meters, we also have another instrument here. The Duke Power Company also has an exhibit over in the other hall, showing how we test our meters and the care we take in keeping them accurate. I shall be glad to go into details on that question with you.

Chairman Young: We thank you, Mr. Morrison, for your talk and for your exhibit. As I said in the beginning, this meeting is primarily for the purpose of discussing the manufacture of duplicate parts, of which we have an exhibit in the other building which all master mechanics will be privileged to examine after the luncheon. We all know pretty well, I am sure, what parts cost when purchased from the factory; I know I am shown the invoices each month showing what the various parts cost, and I presume all master mechanics are familiar with that phase of the matter. But when we take up the matter of manufacturing duplicate parts, with the idea of saving our companies some money, the next question that comes up is that of proper equipment. That is the only argument I have to put up to the boss, and that I think is the only argument you fellows have.

When the big bills come in for these duplicate parts that they have had to buy from the Eastern manufacturers, they ask if you have the proper equipment in your shops for you to manufacture these parts. We all know we can make these parts as well as any of the big firms, with all due respect to their ability; but we have to have the proper equipment, have to have the proper machinery to do it with.

NEED BETTER SHOP EQUIPMENT

That is one question I should like to have thoroughly discussed here today and one thing I should like to see thoroughly impressed upon the people who own these cotton mills we work for and who pay us our salaries. We must get the idea into their heads that in order to save them some of these big mills we need something more than an engine lathe and a drill press and an emery wheel and a grinding stone to make them with. So I should like the master mechanics present to express themselves on this subject and state whether they have this equipment. The people in the East who make these parts are the same American people as we are. Can we make these parts in the South as well as they can? Is it better for the mills to equip for doing it or to order them from the machinery builders? I want you to get up and express yourselves freely. If you feel that you can get them more cheaply from the manufacturers finished, please say so; if you think it is better to have them cast here in the South and to finish them in your shops, why say so; if you feel you can do it better yourselves if you have the proper equipment, please express yourselves to that effect. Now let's hear from some of you.

R. E. West, Master Mechanic, Arcadia Mill, Arcadia, S. C.: For the last six months my superintendent has been mighty well pleased with what has been made in our shop. He has looked over the report and is very well pleased with the way things have worked out so far. As to shop equipment, I am not equipped the best in the world, but I have things I can make the parts with.

Chairman: What equipment have you?

Mr. West: We have two shops and have a lathe in each shop, but we do most of the work in one shop. We have one milling machine, one shaper, drill press, emery machine. There are other machines I could use if I could get them, but I can not get them.

Chairman: Do you feel that you could save your company money if you could get the proper equipment?

Mr. West: Yes, I am already saving them money. With a few more machines, an extra grinder, etc., I could save them more.

Chairman: One of the objects of this organization, as I see it, is to convince the owners of these cotton mills that we can save them some money by equipping the machine shop properly. Now, Mr. West, says he has a lathe and a shaper and a drill press and an emery wheel, and a milling machine and a gear cutter. Fortunately, the Wiscassett Mills Company, with which I am connected, is a little more broadminded along that line than the average cotton mill of the South; they have a machine shop that is really well equipped. We can make practically everything in our shop that the machine builders can make, but we have the equipment with which to do it. Unless you have the equipment you can not do it. I believe our records will show that the Wiscassett Mills Company saves considerable money on parts that they manufacture in their own shop, but without the proper equipment they could not do it. I will give you a list of just what we have in our shop, and you fellows can figure that against your own equipment and see how it lines up.

THE WISCASSETT EQUIPMENT

We have 96,000 spinning spindles. That does not include the twisting spindles, knitting, etc.; that is spinning spindles. We produce high class hosiery yarn and stress quality, if you will excuse me for say that. We have in our shop five engine lathes, one radial drill press, two stiff-legged drill presses, two high-speed friction drill presses, one modern shaper, one modern planer, one modern automatic gear cutter, one Fellows gear shaper, one Gould & Eberhardt hobber, one internal milling machine, one modern internal key seater, one modern high-power press, one mill arbor press, and six modern electric drills. (I don't know whether I have named it all or not.) That is what we call a pretty well equipped cotton mill shop for that many spindles, and we claim to duplicate any part that any machinery builder makes. Our engine lathes run from 14 inches to 36 inches; they will swing from 14 to 36 inches. We claim to be able to duplicate any part that any of the machinery builders put out, at a saving.

FINISH OWN GEARS

There are a number of machines on the market today, such, for instance, as certain makes of roving frames, that use sand tooth gears almost exclusively. Instead of buying those things finished, as the average cotton mill does, we buy them by the pound from the manufacturers and finish them in our own shop. We are equipped to do that; some mills are not. But the point I am trying to make is this—would it pay your company to equip to do this work and realize that saving on these supplies, or is it better to buy them finished from the machine works? We think it does pay to equip and do it ourselves; in fact, we know from figures that it does. But can you convince your bosses that it is a profitable proposition to buy this machinery to finish these parts with? That is the point we are trying to put over today.

E. P. McWhirter, Master Mechanic, Monarch Mills, Union, S. C.: You have not said how much saving you claim to make on your parts, Mr. Chairman.

25 PER CENT SAVINGS

Chairman: That is a question that Mr. McWhirter ought not to ask me, because he is the only man I know of outside the company that employs me that has those figures. Unfortunately, I have not the actual figures to produce here. Roughly and conservatively, I would say 25 per cent; I think that is very conservative. If I were talking to you man to man I would say more than that, but that is a pretty good saving. If the average cotton mill will take its supply bill for twelve months and figure off 25 per cent, that is a pretty good saving. That is very conservative; I think it would go to 50 per cent, but I am absolutely safe, I think, in saying 25 per cent. I am sorry I have not the actual figures with me.

G. L. James, Master Mecanic, Clinton Mill, Clinton, S. C.: I do quite a bit of that manufacturing. I lack quite a bit of the machinery you have to do it with, Mr. Chairman, but I make fifty per cent of the supplies we use and make them at a big saving. Roughly, we save 50 per cent.

Chairman: You mean you have the parts cast and manufacture them yourself at a saving, roughly, of 50 per cent of what the finished parts would cost you?

Mr. James: Yes.

Chairman: What is the size of your mill?

Mr. James: 76,000 spindles, I think; 668 looms.

Chairman: What is your equipment?

Mr. James: Three lathes, drill presses, milling machine, Whitin gear cutter, an old shaper, emery wheel, electric welder.

Chairman: What do you think you need in your ma-

chine shop to make it a modern machine shop for that size of mills?

Mr. James: Need a gear shaper, hobbing machine, planer, radial drill, and a shaper, added to what I have, and another engine lathe.

Chairman: With all due respect to the Clinton Mill, I think it is ridiculous to tie up a thousand-dollar milling machine in cutting gears.

Chairman: That is just what we want to bring out. Most of the superintendents and managers of cotton mills in the South are not mechanics; they do not know much more about the mechanical end than we do about the carding and spinning end of it, if as much. I think there is a big saving today for cotton mills in the mechanical end of it if they will wake up and see what they are losing.

NEED GEAR CUTTER

R. H. Elam, Master Mechanic, Oakland Mill, Newberry, S. C.: We have two engine lathes, one drill press, one old milling machine.

Chairman: Do you feel you have enough equipment for the Oakland Mills? If not, what do you lack?

Mr. Elam: No, sir. We ought to have some form of automatic gear cutter.

J. H. Walker, Master Mechanic, Grendel Mill No. 1, Greenwood, S. C.: We have a pretty good shop down there; we have gotten some stuff in during the last few months. We have three lathes, a milling machine, shaper, automatic drill cutter, radial drill press, electric welder, acetylene welder. I have not been there very long. We are making a lot of stuff cheaper than we can buy it; I have no figures on it.

Chairman: Are you making all the stuff you could make if you had more equipment?

Mr. Walker: I think about all we need is an internal seater.

MACHINE BUILDING

L. W. Misenheimer, Master Mechanic, Piedmont Print Works, Taylors, S. C.: We have a pretty good shop. Discussing the manufacture of parts, I have some figures. I have built 14 machines since the first day of June, 1930, from the floor up. Six of those machines cost \$750 apiece f. o. b. Philadelphia, and I built those machines for \$208 apiece. I built four machines that cost f. o. b. Philadelphia \$560 apiece; I built those for \$175 apiece. I built a trade-marking machine, too, a patented machine, but I changed it somewhat. It cost \$900 plus f. o. b. Philadelphia, and I built those for less than \$300. I built four machines for our color shop out there for \$50 apiece, and cut out twelve men that were paid from \$2.50 to \$3.00 a day.

MECHANIC CAN SAVE MONEY FOR MILL

While I have had only seven years' experience in the finishing game, all my other work has been in cotton mills, and I can see a lot of ways in which a good mechanic can save the company money. It is not altogether due to lack of equipment. I have had thirty years' experience in the shop, and as a rule they will not let you hire a mechanic. They will tell you to pay a man thirty cents an hour or thirty-five cents an hour, and you have to put up with that kind of man. Now, you know as well as I do that you can not hire mechanics for thirty or thirty-five cents an hour. I believe that every superintendent and every manager in every mill has our interest at heart, to a certain extent. They want to see us save them money, and they want to help us, but they have handicaps as well as we have, and I believe sometimes we fellows just fall down on the job and don't do all we could do with the equipment we have. Now, I have not a modern shop and don't claim to have.

SAVE ON CASTINGS

There is another thing that you can save money on, and that is in the castings. I built those machines out of steel, made the frames out of steel. While the steel cost twice as much per pound as the cast iron, yet it weighed one-third what the cast iron would weigh. I have those machines out there and would be glad to have you inspect them. The first piece of goods run on them was perfect. The men in the mill will tell you not a faulty piece of goods has come off them.

I had a piece of casting sent me that cost 78 cents, and if it had been made according to the instruction I gave the man it would have cost me 28 cents. It is on just such things that you can save money if you will check right in behind them. I am glad to say that we are trying to improve our job every day. We have just moved a plant down from the East and got second-hand machinery. I moved the milling machine into the shop. It is not modern; I haven't even a universal header. But on that machine I have cut sixty gears since I have had it. Prior to that time I had to go out and buy my gears and had to pay an enormous price for them. I find that I can save on the gear that I cut; I can cut them for from three-fourths to two-thirds less than what I can buy them for. It is a very slow method; all the gears we use are big, heavy gears. We had to buy a bunch of cutters, had to buy six cutters which cost \$78. There was some criticism from the management about that; they thought it was a big bill for gear cutters all at once. I told them I thought so, too, but I could not cut the gear without them and I had paid \$38 apiece for gears before that, and that I could cut them for from \$6 to \$8 apiece. Well, I paid for those cutters in thirty days and had a surplus by cutting those gears myself.

REPAIRS

I want to go back to repairs. I do not know how you feel about it, but I find in my experience from 35 to 50 per cent of my repair work is due to improper lubrication improper lubrication than from anything else. They will have more trouble in the plant I am with at present from improper lubrication than from anything else. They will not apply the lubrication properly and will not do it systematically, and the biggest expense that I have for my company today in the way of repairs is from improperly applied lubricant. We have good lubricants, but they are not properly applied.

METERS

Referring to the matter of meters, that was taken up a while ago, we had a waste of power in our village and got one of the Duke Power Company's men to put in a meter on our main line. I had been arguing for fifteen years about the waste of power in the community where I live and had never been able to get the officials to see as I did. Now, the first month I ran that meter I took a reading, and it cost us an average of \$2.48 a month per house. By putting up notices, etc., we have cut that down now to a minimum; we have cut it down to \$1.68 per house. We made a survey of our village and found four electric stoves on our power line. We found one of them so hot that I do actually believe it would have burned the house down in thirty days more if I had not found it. I believe many of the fires in our mill village are caused by things like that.

GOOD SHOP CAN SAVE 60 PER CENT

Mr. McWhirter: Our shop does not claim to compete with the Eastern machine builders, but I do say that a machine shop properly equipped can manufacture parts at a saving of not less than 60 per cent. Now, if any machine builder wants to jump on me, let him hop. I know; I have kept actual cost on it; and I have the

dope on every part that I use. Those sand-tooth gears Mr. Young mentioned a while ago run right out. You can equip your speeders with the cut gears and save all that expense. If you equip your speeders with the cut gears, your trouble is all over.

There are hundreds of parts we can make. I would not care to go ahead and give the figures. Every one of you knows that you can buy casting at from five to five and a half cents a pound. If you buy good casting (not casting with pot lids and stoves and everything else in it; you need not expect to get good results from that)—if you buy good cast stuff and make good parts you will get good wear. You will get better results than from the parts you buy, because they make it out of soft material so they can run their machines at high speed, and if you put them on your machines they will wear out right away. I say good material. Now, in some of our foundries they use ten per cent scrap—

Chairman: You mean ninety per cent, don't you, Mr. McWhirter?

Mr. McWhirter: Well, maybe some of them do. But a foundry can get by with ten per cent scrap. There are some in this section that use nothing but pig iron.

BIG SAVINGS IN MAKING PARTS

Mr. Young said a while ago that we could save 25 per cent. I think he was afraid to get into some of the scraps I had had; he was so conservative. When you pay \$3.25 for a certain part and can manufacture it yourself for \$1.25, what is that percentage of saving? Our shop has not the best equipment and does not claim to do everything, but we claim we can take care of the majority of it. We have kept cost on all the stuff we manufacture. When I undertake to manufacture any new part, I take one of the men in the shop and put him on probably twenty-four pieces, and I do not let him undertake anything else until he completes those parts and puts them in the supply room. Then I have the total labor cost and material cost; I don't have the wear and tear on machinery, which is a very small amount. We have found we can make those parts at a saving of from 50 to 60 per cent on every bit of the parts you buy, and on some more, but taking the general run of the small parts you will making saving of from 50 to 60 per cent.

WELL EQUIPPED SHOP

We have in our shop a Fellows gear shaper, a milling machine, three lathes, speed lathe, internal key seater, milling machine, universal grinder, and numerous other little machines that I could name that go along to make up the equipment. I find in making our plain milling curves there is a big saving there. I have a set of reamers I intended to bring along with me today, but I forgot them. But I think some of you have visited my shop recently and that I showed those reamers to you. Any man with a milling machine can make them, and you will find it is a big saving. Those reamers are from two inches down to 7-16 inch. It is an adjustable reamer. In buying cold rolled steel nowadays we find it varies and that the variation gives trouble. But if you have a set of those expansion reamers you can very easily adjust them to ream anything. We made that set of reamers in our shop. They look just as if they were manufactured in a big machine shop, and it cost on an average of 75 cents apiece to make them.

Chairman: Are you making milling cutters?

Mr. McWhirter: Yes, plain key wave milling cutters.

Chairman: What kind of steel do you use?

Mr. McWhirter: We use Black Diamond tool steel.

Chairman: Do you heat treat it for tempering?

Mr. McWhirter: Yes. We have made a good many of those small cutters and find it very successful.

Chairman: Do you get the same results from the cutter you make that you get from the high-speed cutter you buy?

Mr. McWhirter: Yes, they have given satisfaction, taking into consideration the cost of making them.

Chairman: Do you run them at high speed?

Mr. McWhirter: Not up to the high-speed cutter. But they have been in service a good while and we have not had one go bad yet.

SHOULD NOT MAKE TOOLS

Chairman: That is a step further than I have gone; I have never considered it advisable for a machine shop to go into the tool manufacturing end of it. I had a good deal of experience in one of the biggest railroad shops in the country, and my experience has not been very satisfactory in trying to manufacture tools, such as high-speed cutters, in competition with the people who are equipped to make them. That is a little further than I have gone. We often make reamers, taper reamers, for instance—a special taper we have to have, and twist gears, etc. But so far we have never been able to temper those things properly so they would stand the gaff; that is, for machine work; they will for hand work.

Chairman: At this time I want to introduce to you Mr. Greet, director of Vocational Education in the Parker School, and we shall be glad to have a few words from him.

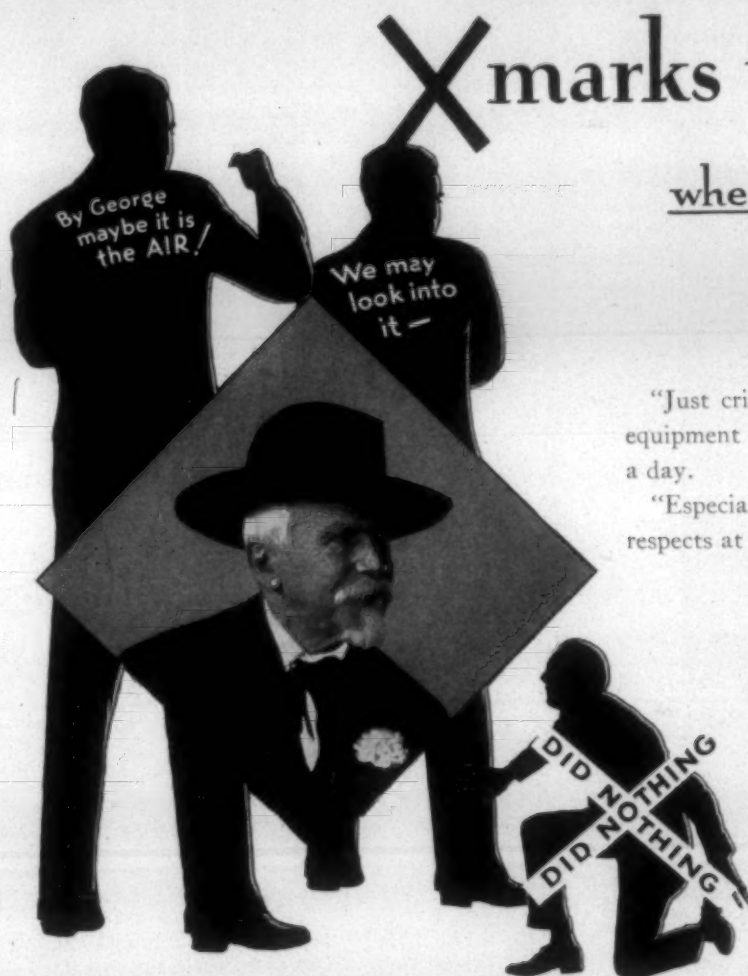
VOCATIONAL SCHOOL WORK

Mr. Greet: Just to give you an idea of what we are doing, in addition to the fifty-seven vocational evening classes which we had at the various plants and in our shop, we have the day school classes; and the boys who wish to take shop work, when they reach the ninth grade, spend fifteen hours a week in the ninth, tenth and eleventh grades in the shops. We train our boys on actual production work in all the shops. That gives a boy, in three years, three hundred and sixty hours of actual production work. That is actual production work, because the instructor in the shop goes out to the mills and gets jobs they want done and brings them in to have done in the school. We do that because we think the best way to train boys for the machine shop in a mill is to train them on the jobs they will actually have to do in the shops when they get out.

We are training more boys in the school than we are able to place in the Parker District, but we do not refuse to train them on that account, because we feel we should give them the training they want and are fitted for, even if they have to go elsewhere to get work. We shall graduate eight boys this year from the machine shop. They are trained in free-hand and mechanical drawing. We also give them three hours in one year in special machine shop mathematics, and they also get some regular academic subjects over here—English and some mathematics. I do not know whether it is amiss to say this or not, but we are turning out some goods boys this year who will not be able to get jobs in the Parker District. If any of you are looking for good boys we shall be glad to have you communicate with us. We do not claim that they are journeymen when they get out of school, but they are well along in their apprenticeship. We do not turn them out with the idea that they are master mechanics and that they will get a master mechanic's job the next week, but they are well along as apprentices.

H. H. Iler, Mechanical Engineer, Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C.: If you will permit me, Mr. Chairman, I should like to add a word to what Mr. Greet has said. I have one of these boys in my shop; he has been there about a year. In rating the men in my shop for useful-

(Continued on Page 12)



X marks the spot

where the criminal was caught

by Colonel Cotton

"Just criminal, I say, whenever an old humidification equipment is allowed to go on wasting from \$20. to \$200. a day.

"Especially after a mill has been modernized in other respects at great expense.

"Humidity must be brought up to capacity to conform to new textile machinery. There's no other way to get the increase in quality and bigger production expected.

"For years I have heard textile experts say that a lot of men give all the credit or put the blame on their plant machinery. They are too mechanical minded—one-sided. Moisture? A slight deficiency goes along unnoticed. Yet, trouble of one kind or another is being bred and costs are unnecessarily high if the fiber is not getting enough moisture."

THE TIME

to cut costs is NOW!

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Automatically controls humidity without using wet or dry bulb actuated devices.

Master Mechanics Want Better Machine Shop Equipment

(Continued from Page 10)

ness and general ability, this boy already rates third among the twenty-three men we have. Now, that is as compared with men who have spent practically their whole lives at the trade. That has thoroughly sold me on this Parker vocational school. We do not hesitate to use this boy on anything that comes up; he handles any machine in the shop and handles it well. He is a pretty good draughtsman, and I frequently use him for that. In fact, I use him on practically anything that comes up. When you need young fellows in your shop, this is a fine place to get them, right here. Mr. Greet said they are well along in their apprenticeship, and they are well along.

Chairman: No matter whether you are from South Carolina or North Carolina, you will be interested, I am sure, in what Professor Greet and Mr. Iler have said about the boys trained here. Something brought that forcibly to my mind last week. We lost a big motor, and the only fellow in the shop who could rewind that motor was a boy from the Textile School of State College. No one else in the shop, including myself, could do it. We do not want to get the notion in our heads that these boys who have the latest ideas can not show us something. That boy showed me something, and perhaps these boys whom Professor Greet is training here can do the same thing for you fellows.

SHOP EQUIPMENT FOR 15,000 SPINDLE MILL

Before we turn the meeting over to Mr. Taylor, our secretary, there is one question here brought up by David Clark, the editor and owner of the Southern Textile Bulletin, and our best friend, as to just what is the proper equipment for a 25,000-spindle weaving mill. We have had quite a bit of discussion here this morning as to the proper equipment for a mill without knowing just what we were talking about. Now, I represent a mill with 96,000 spindles, making hosiery yarn, with knitting machinery, etc.; and McWhirter represents something else. The average mill in the South, of course, is a weaving mill. Two years ago, in Columbia, this same question was on the program, as to the proper equipment for a mill. A committee was appointed to study the matter (I believe Mr. McWhirter was chairman), and reported at Charlotte at the next meeting on that question. I expect, however, a number of the master mechanics here have not read the Book of Proceedings containing the report of that meeting or were not present at the time to hear the report. I should like to hear from any master mechanic as to his idea for the proper shop equipment for a 25,000-spindle mill, with weaving.

LUNCHEON DISCUSSION

The luncheon was held in the cafeteria of the Parker High School, being served by members of the Home Economics Classes of the school. Music and other entertainment was provided by pupils of the school, under the direction of Mr. Hollis.

The lunch was served through courtesy of Eagle Iron Works, Carolina Supply Company, Greenville Textile Supply Company, Poe Hardware & Supply Company, Sullivan Hardware Company, Gowen Electric Company, and J. W. Vaughan, Jr.

Chairman: I am not an orator, and it is impossible for me to express our feelings of appreciation for the hospitality given us by the Parker School. I feel that I am putting it mildly when I say that this luncheon surpasses anything we have had since the birth of the organization. That is the best I can say in voicing our

appreciation to the Parker School and to Mr. Hollis and Mr. Greet and Mr. Iler, who has been instrumental in putting this over.

The time has arrived when it has become necessary to elect new officers in this section. I am very happy to have served for the past two years as your chairman. My time is now up. In conference with the Board of Directors of the parent organization, the Southern Textile Association, it has been decided that it is advisable, if not necessary, to reorganize (in a sense) the Master Mechanics' Division, to bring it in line with the Spinners' and Carders' Divisions. Up to the present time all the duties have been put upon the chairman; and that is one of the reasons why we have not progressed further, I think, because there is more attached to this organization than any one man can attend to properly. So the officers of the section and the Board of Directors of the parent organization have decided that it is wise to elect one general chairman, with three vice-chairmen, one for the steam and power end, one for the mechanical end (in other words, the shop department), and one for the electrical end, these vice-chairmen constituting an advisory board. The general chairman will be the head of the Division, and the three vice-chairmen will act as an advisory board. We are now ready to receive nominations.

David Clark, Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.: I offer the following nominations: For General Chairman, E. P. McWhirter, of the Monarch Mills, Union, S. C.; Vice-Chairman for Steam Power, H. H. Iler, Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C.; Vice-Chairman for Electrical Power, W. G. Young, Wiscasset Mills, Albemarle, N. C.; Vice-Chairman for General Shop Work, R. E. West, Arcadia Mill, Arcadia, S. C.

The men nominated were elected by acclamation.

Mr. McWhirter: If we are going to make a success of the Master Mechanics' Division we have to get the superintendents interested. How many superintendents are here today? (Three.) Before we can make the Master Mechanics' Division successful we have to get the superintendents and general managers interested in our meetings and have to get them to come to the meetings with us. As someone said this morning, the superintendent knows the mill and knows the making of the yarn but does not know the mechanical end of it. It takes a good many years to learn the mechanical end, and they do not seem to be interested in it. But the point I want to make is this: If we can get the superintendents and general managers interested in our department and show them that we are the big end of the manufacturing, then we shall get the equipment we need. I say the big end, because the master mechanic is the most important man around the mill. I say that because every piece of machinery around the mill comes down to our shop and has to be inspected and repaired and put in order and put back to work. The master mechanic is in the best place in the mill to save money (*except* the superintendent). (Laughter.) What is the use of manufacturing cloth and sending it up North and exchanging the money we get for it for supplies? Why not make our supplies here and keep the money here? Now, it is worth while to come to the master mechanics' meetings, even if we only shake hands with the other fellow. If we will attend these meetings and put something into them, we shall get something out of them; but if we come to the meeting and let only two or three do the talking, then we shall not get along very fast. We can not get anything out of it if we put nothing in. Take some paper that will keep you posted as to where the meeting is going to be, and then be there. Let's have real dis-

(Continued on Page 32)

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BEN-ELY

NATIONAL DYES

The Development of the New Education Program of Bemis

BY H. C. GIVENS

Educational Director, Bemis Cotton Mills, Bemis, Tenn.

THE decision to undertake a re-organization of the school program in Bemis was due to two things: One, the vision of the founder who once said, "We intend, barring accidents, to make Bemis the finest manufacturing town in all its appointments in the State;" the other, the realization of A. F. Bemis, son of the founder, that nine-tenths of all the children who grow up in Bemis would start work at sixteen or seventeen years of age or sooner, and that they should be taught something that would fit them for the practical work that was definitely and immediately ahead of them. He felt that instruction in the common trades, textiles and home making carried to the point where the pupils would understand their application to their own future living would serve them better than the existing course.

The town of Bemis is located about three miles south of Jackson, Tenn., on the I. C. Railroad. This location was selected by J. M. Bemis, founder of the Bemis Bro. Bag Company, and his associates as a site for an additional cotton mill to make cloth for bags. Today a 62,000 spindle mill, surrounded by a village with a population of over three thousand, exists where in 1901 was only farm land.

Before undertaking the re-organization, the following facts were ascertained:

The school is a county school drawing pupils from an area of approximately thirty square miles. A large majority (75 per cent) of the pupils came from homes of company employees. The school was financed and administered by a county board, but was conducted on company property. It was organized on the 8-4 plan with an annual enrollment of over five hundred. Promotion was semi-annual throughout the twelve grades which necessitated several small classes in the upper grades.

A study of the records showed an average drop-out between the ninth and tenth grades of 50 per cent. For grades six to eight the drop-out was about 22 per cent. Approximately 27 per cent of both groups leaving school entered the mill.

Standard tests were given to determine the intelligent quotients and their distribution. These were found to compare favorably with the standards for the test used. The medium i.q., being 96 against 100 standard for the test. This is quite different from that found by Dr. Cook for children in mill communities in North Carolina.

A study of the organization of the elementary school showed the teachers handling large groups, several handling two grades.

These facts formed the basis for a start on the re-organization and development of the program. Conferences were carried on with the teachers in an attempt to give them a vision of the possibilities and to interest them in changing their methods of teaching and other conditions which we felt needed correction. Conferences were held also with the state and county authorities and the following plan was worked out:

The school was re-organized on the six-six basis, with

only annual promotion in the upper six grades, while promotion in the elementary school was continued semi-annual. The county conducting each summer a school for those pupils who lacked a half year of completing the sixth grade. This made possible complete departmentalization of work in the upper six grades, lessened the number of teaching hours required of the high school teachers, gave the pupils in the seventh and eighth grade better trained teachers, and at the same time made possible some extra curricula activities, with fair sized group to work with. The upper elementary grades, grade four, five and six were re-organized on a modified platoon plan. In working this out, each teacher selected the two subjects which she preferred to teach, and in which she was best prepared. After some readjustment of subjects, a schedule was prepared which provides that each teacher is responsible for a group and for teaching her special subjects to that group and by exchanging with the teachers of two other groups, for teaching those subjects to those two groups. In this way two teachers are responsible for one subject through the three grades (six sections). They were expected to work together and correlate their work. In addition, each teacher was to be responsible for the morale of her own group, and developing the idea that each pupil should be responsible for his own conduct. Each group was with their home room teacher over 50 per cent of the school day, as their home room was their study room.

Additional teaching material was provided by the company, including a number of educational film strips and a class room projector for the use of the teachers. Through the co-operation of the Y. M. C. A. it is possible to show several educational pictures during the year.

In planning that part of the school program which was to give the pupils a preparation for the practical work that is definitely ahead of them, a study was made of home needs and occupational opportunities of the community. As a result the work in Home Economics was expanded to include the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th grades and special emphasis placed upon Home Nursing, Child Care, First Aid as well as the other phases of the work.

The company provided a cottage and some help in furnishing it, which is used for the Home Economics classes and as a social center by the girls.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

To provide training for the boys the company maintains a well equipped general industrial shop. This work parallels the work for the girls in grades 7, 8, 9, 10. The work in the shop is largely upon such jobs as the boy would need to know how to do later as a home maker. The work with the younger boys is mostly on real jobs for the school or home and include repairs to home electrical equipment, locks, windows, lawn mowers, etc., kitchen cabinets, work benches, building repairs, etc., forms the work of the older group.

A third phase of the new program is a course in textiles.

(Continued on Page 31)

Market Statistics Less Favorable

Statistical reports of production, shipments and sales of standard cotton cloths during the month of April, 1931 were made public by The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. The figures cover a period of four weeks.

Production during April amounted to 225,955,000 yards, or at the rate of 56,489,000 yards per weeks.

Shipments during April were 217,582,000 yards, equivalent to 96.3 per cent of production. Sales, or new business, booked during the month amounted to 137,749,000 yards, or 61 per cent of production.

Stocks on hand at the end of the month amounted to 28,154,000 yards, representing an increase of 3 per cent during the month. Unfilled orders on April 30, 1931 were 294,118,000 yards, representing a decrease of 21.3 per cent during the month.

As was to be expected, after three consecutive months of large sales April was a quiet month from the standpoint of new business. A large part of the production was applied against the unfilled orders accumulated during the first quarter, and there was only a small increase in the stocks on hand, which remain well below the average of past years. Total shipments and sales since the first of the year are both about nine per cent in excess of production, and the unfilled orders are still larger than the stocks on hand.

These statistics on the manufacture and sale of standard cotton cloths are compiled from data supplied by 23 groups of manufacturers and selling agents reporting through The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York and The Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. The groups cover upwards of 300 classifications or constructions of standard cotton cloths and represent a large part of the production of these fabrics in the United States.

Big Cotton Acreage Decrease Indicated

Washington.—Indications of a substantial reduction in the acreage devoted to cotton in the United States this year and a decrease in the world's total crop for the 1931-31 season to about 25,500,000 bales, approximately 800,000 bales below the output of last season, are reaching the Department of Agriculture, it was disclosed in the world cotton prospects report made public by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Fertilizer tag sales in the United States cotton belt, receiving considerable attention by the experts of the department at this time because of their relationship to acreage and influence on yields in some States, were 31.5 per cent less in the four months, December, January, February and March than sales a year ago, it was declared.

"On the average," according to the report, "tag sales during the four months, December through March, represent about 66 per cent of the season's sales, and sales in April about 20 per cent of the total. For the four months ended March 31, 1931, tag sales in the South were only 68.5 per cent of the sales during the same period last season. Sales during March were 72.5 per cent of March, 1930."

The reduced world total crop for the coming season can be attributed in part to specific growing conditions, notably douth, that affect only this year's crop, it was stated. "To some extent, however," the report said, "the reductions indicate that low prices are already influencing production. The greatest decrease in the 1930-31 world crop since the season began is in the United States.

"The final report for the Indian crop places the crop area at 23,616,000 acres, compared with a revised final estimate of 25,922,000 acres for the 1929-30 crop, and places production at 4,033,000 bales of 478 pounds, compared with 4,289,000 bales officially estimated for last year.

In this connection it is significant that stocks at Bombay on April 17 were 273,000 bales of 400 pounds less than a year earlier. Exports from all India for the period March 19 to April 16 are reported by the Commercial and Financial Chronicle at 179,000 bales less than the corresponding period last year, however, so stocks are not now as low in comparison with last year as they were a month ago.

"In Egypt the cotton area was increased from 1,912,000 acres in 1929-30 to 2,162,000 acres in 1930-31 and in October production was forecast at 1,743,000 bales, as compared with 1,725,000 bales in 1929-30. The December report placed this year's crop at 1,697,000 bales, but ginnings and receipts at Alexandria for the season to April 1 were both 16.9 per cent below last year, so that a further downward revision will undoubtedly be necessary.

"In Anglo-Egyptian Sudan early indications pointed to an increase in production over last year and the December 1 estimate placed this year's crop at 171,000 bales. The April estimate reduces the crop to 113,000 bales, due mostly to damage from black arm and leaf curl, the latter a disease which has developed recently.

OBITUARY

LUTHER M. MCBEE, JR.

Greenville, S. C.—Luther M. McBee, Jr., who has been purchasing agent for a large number of mills in North and South Carolina since 1919, died at his home here. He was 40 years old and had been in declining health for some time. He is survived by his wife, one son and one daughter.

Mr. McBee was born in Greenville November 12, 1891. He attended the public schools of the city and later went to Furman Fitting School. In partnership with T. Charles Gower, he organized the Gower-McBee Electric Company in which business he was engaged until the outbreak of the World War. The business was sold at that time and both Mr. Gower and Mr. McBee entered the army.

Mr. McBee enlisted in the 30th Division and received his first training at Camp Sevier. When he reached France he was transferred to a training camp and received his commission in the 27th Division. He was with that division when the Hindenburg line was broken by an attack of the British in conjunction with the 30th and 27th Divisions. Mr. McBee was promoted to first lieutenant which commission he held when the armistice was signed.

Returning from France, Mr. McBee became the purchasing agent for many of the mills of upper South Carolina with offices in the Woodside building.

JAMES G. GREGORY

Elizabeth City, N. C.—James G. Gregory, 62, secretary-treasurer of the Elizabeth City Cotton Mills, shot himself while alone in his office.

The body was found at 10 o'clock by Allie White, watchman, who called J. L. Gragson, mill superintendent. The mill being closed down, no one else was about. Dr. E. Fearing, county coroner, was called and after viewing the body decided no inquest was necessary.

The Federal Council in a Stew

(By Bishop Warren A. Candler in Atlanta Journal)

FOR years the Federal Council has been injecting itself into many issues without authority of the constituent bodies from which it draws membership.

Recently a majority of its administrative commission broke out in a needless and indelicate discussion of birth control. This action of the majority of the administrative committee has brought down upon the Federal Council widespread and just criticism.

In a recent issue of the Presbyterian, an excellent paper published in Philadelphia, appears a most sensible article on the subject written by Rev. Donald Mr. Grant, D.D.

It is not necessary to discuss the particular points in the report of the committee, except to say that its frequent use of such terms as "contraceptives" is to be regretted and condemned. Such matters are not suitable for public discussion, least of all by a body claiming to represent the churches of the United States.

The majority of the committee, by which the report was made, seemed to think that the churches were about to do what no church has ever thought of doing or cared to do. Hence, it said:

"The church should not seek to impose its point of view as to the use of contraceptives upon the public by legislation or any other form of coercion and especially should not seek to prohibit physicians from imparting such information to those who in the judgment of the medical profession are entitled to receive it."

It should be said that the Federal Council of Churches should not seek to coerce the churches by any expression of opinion upon this or any other subject that the churches have not authorized it to speak upon.

In the article of Dr. Donald M. Grant several questions are raised which ought to have careful consideration. He raised the question of when federal council has ever sent to the churches any action for their approval or disapproval. Upon this subject he speaks as follows:

"When has the Federal Council ever submitted any question of national or international importance to its constituency of 20,000 members for whom it so authoritatively speaks, and yet the secretary of the Federal Council has the temerity to say: 'The administrative committee of the Federal Council takes all its actions, without any reference whatever to the policy or program of any other body or person, whether in the United States or any other country, excepting the church bodies.' That declaration was under date of April 22, 1927. And yet, did not the Federal Council, in that same year, issue a letter of congratulation to the nationalist movement in China? When was that submitted to the church bodies?"

Dr. Grant tells us that the Presbyterian church in the United States as far back as 1926 requested the Federal Council in the future to make no pronouncements upon moral questions which affect the church until they were submitted to the general assembly for its acceptance or rejection. But he tells us this has never been done.

It is doubtful if the actions of the Federal Council have ever been submitted to any of the authoritative bodies of any of the churches. It claims to represent 20,000,000 church members, but it represents itself only.

The control of the Federal Council is vested in the administrative committee, a majority of which is selected by the president of the council and his group of associates. It is a self-perpetuating corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. Concerning this point, Dr. Grant says:

"As I understand it, there are seventy-seven members composing the administrative committee, only twenty-eight of whom represent the church. The other forty-nine are made up as follows: Fifteen members at large, fifteen representing each commission or standing committee, five officers of the administrative committee, and two former presidents. Those twenty-eight men representing the churches are, for the most part, busy with their own church affairs, and can scarcely be expected to run to New York once a month to attend the meetings of the administrative committee and even if they were to be present at every meeting they would be outnumbered more than two to one, and even worse than that the officers of the committee (five in number) are responsible for most of the decisions of the Council."

Dr. Grant further affirms that many of these liberalistic members of the administrative committee are affiliated with organizations, some of which no church approves. His exact words are as follows:

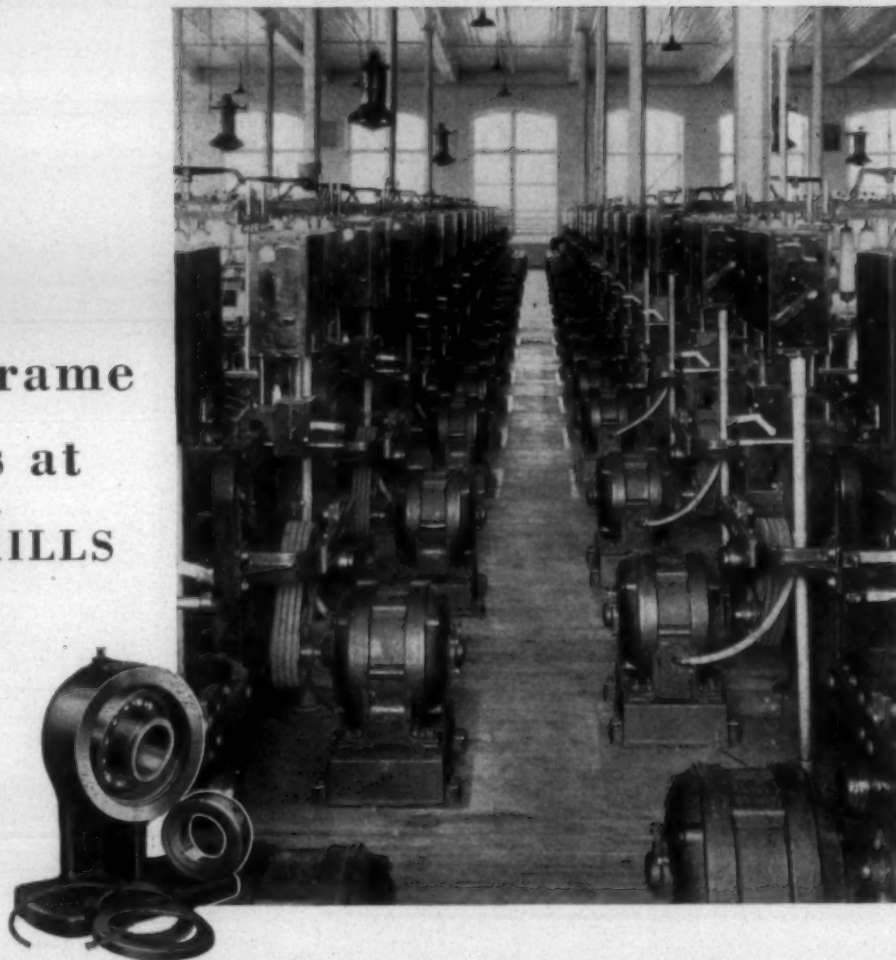
"Please ask these men and some of their associates composing the administrative committee as to their affiliations with such organizations as the following. The Industrial Workers of the World, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Intercollegiate Socialistic Society, the Community Forum, the Civil Liberties Bureau, the Communistic Propaganda, the Socialistic Propaganda, to mention only a few of the interlockings of these men who compose the administrative committee of the Federal Council. A pretty lot of bedfellows, are they not? What chance, I ask you, have these twenty-eight men who represent the churches, if they all had their eyes open, against such an alignment as this?"

Holding these views, Dr. Grant is ready to have his church separated from the Federal Council of Churches. Upon this he speaks as follows:

"To be specific, when has the Federal Council's latest pronouncement, that on 'birth control,' been submitted to the general assembly? And yet the administrative committee is presumptuous enough to declare that it represents 20,000,000 church members. Are they more than 2,000,000 composing the Presbyterian church included in this? I do not see how, if the general assembly wishes to save its face, we can longer support such an organization, and I hope some one attending the coming meeting of the assembly in the city of Pittsburgh as a commissioner will go properly armed with an overture attested as being the action of his presbytery. You cannot handle pitch without being defiled. Neither can you hold fellowship with the Federal Council without becoming, in a very real sense, responsible for its actions. Has not the time come for us as a church to cut those from this organization, not only because of the embarrassing situations into which the administrative committee of the council is forever plunging us, but, and much more important, that we may do the work of our church that cannot do so long as this incubus hangs about us."

(Continued on Page 27)

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PERSONAL NEWS

W. V. Kirkland is superintendent of the new Corinth Hosiery Mills, Corinth, Miss.

R. Arthur Spaugh, superintendent of the Arista Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C., has been elected president of the Rotary Club at Winston.

J. H. Hallman has resigned as overseer carding at the Union-Buffalo Mills, Lockhart, S. C.

J. W. Bost, formerly superintendent of the Grace Cotton Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C., has been appointed superintendent of the Stonecutter Mills, Spindale, N. C.

R. R. Flack, assistant treasurer of the Grace Cotton Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C., will hereafter act as superintendent also.

H. W. Kiser has resigned as superintendent of the Mercury Mills, Charlotte and accepted a similar position at the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Whitmire, S. C.

E. A. Kiser has resigned as superintendent of the Irene Mills, Gaffney, S. C., and accepted a similar position at the Mercury Mills, Charlotte.

W. A. Hope, of Rockingham, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Republic Mills No. 1 and 2, Great Falls, S. C.

D. G. Floyd, formerly overseer carding at Winnsboro, S. C., has become overseer carding at the Union-Buffalo Mills, Lockhart, S. C.

J. Arthur Boyd, formerly superintendent of the bleachery at the Appleton Company, Anderson, S. C., has accepted a similar position with the bleachery of the Certified Laboratories, Marble Falls, Texas.

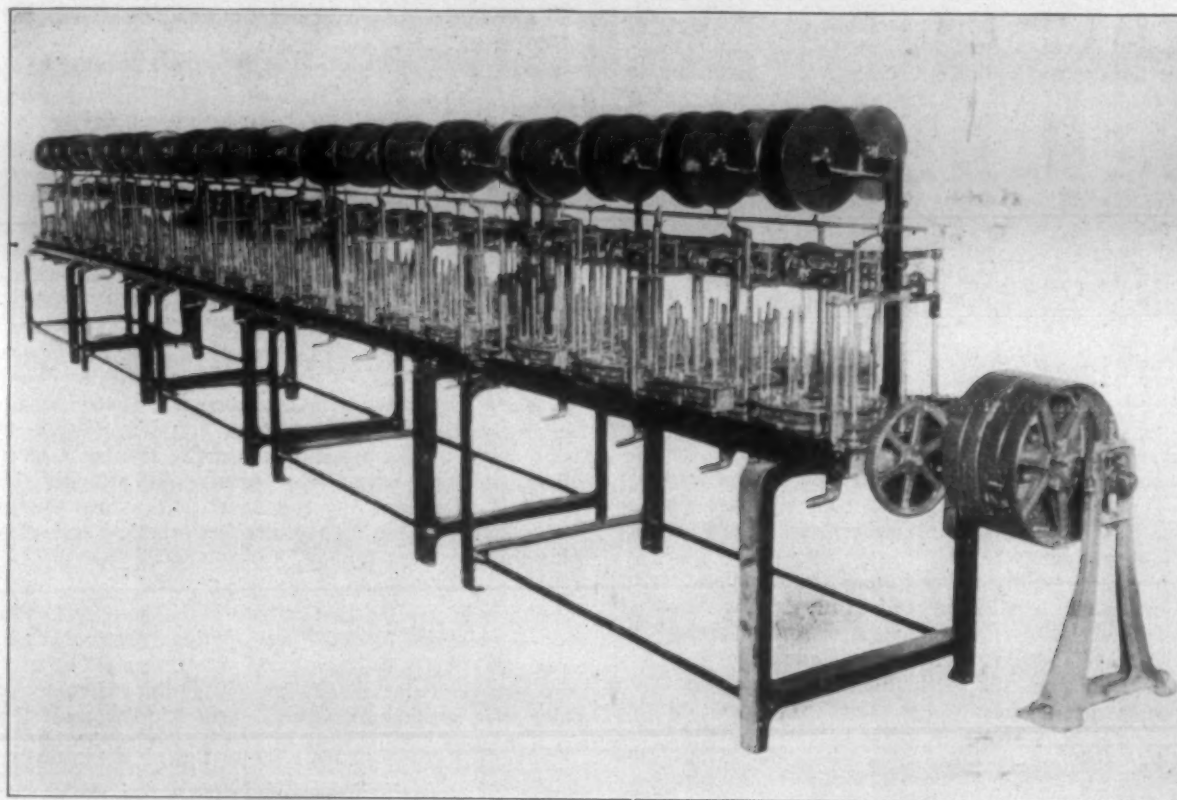
J. Choice Evins, president and treasurer of the Clifton Manufacturing Company, and Henry M. Cleveland, Spartanburg banker and executive of the Arkwright Mills, have been elected trustees of Converse College, Spartanburg, S. C., a leading woman's college of the Southeast. Mr. Evins was chosen chairman.

Howard Morrison, of Charlotte, Southern engineer for the American Moistening Company, was critically injured in an automobile accident in Guilford, Conn., this week and is in a serious condition at a hospital in New Haven. He has been with the American Moistening Company for the past 5 years and is widely known in the textile industry.

Hext M. Perry, who for the Detroit Graphite Company, and who is one of the best known sales representatives in the Southern textile territory, has resigned that position to become purchasing agent for about 50 cotton mills in North and South Carolina. He succeeded the late Luther McBee, of Greenville, who had been purchasing agent for this group of mills since 1919. Mr. Perry will make headquarters in the Woodside Building, Greenville, S. C.

W. M. Sherard has just been re-elected mayor of Hendersonville, N. C. He was for many years a well known mill man, but retired some years ago and has been living at Hendersonville since that time. He is a former president of the Southern Textile Association.

J. C. Cowan, Jr., has resigned as secretary and superintendent of the Stonecutter Mills, Spindale, N. C., to become general superintendent of the group of mills operated by J. Spencer Love and associates of Burlington, N. C. The plants include Alamance Weaving Mills, Burlington Mills, Holt Love & Smith, North Carolina Silk Mills, Piedmont Weavers, all of Burlington; the Puriton Weaving Company, Fayetteville and Pinehurst Silk Mills, Hemp, N. C.

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Plans for National Cotton Week

THE first week in June will be celebrated throughout the nation as "National Cotton Week" according to plans formulated over the week-end following a conference between Hon. Robert P. Lamont, secretary of Commerce, Hon. Arthur M. Hyde, secretary of Agriculture, Cason J. Callaway, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, and George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

The movement is heartily endorsed by the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce and has the backing of many of the largest distributors of cotton and cotton goods in the United States.

The plan according to Messrs. Callaway and Sloan is to be launched in terms of sound merchandising based on the fact that cotton is now selling at the lowest price level for fifteen years which is reflected in current retail prices of merchandise and also in recognition of the improvements in styling and designing by the cotton mills in the United States during the past eighteen months said to excell the aggregate improvements of the preceding eighteen years.

A further incentive for "National Cotton Week" is to be found in the exhibitions and carnivals now sweeping the cotton growing States and the opportunity this will give to make the movement nation wide.

The Departments of Agriculture and Commerce have for several years under Congressional appropriation and in co-operation with the Cotton-Textile Institute been studying new and extended uses for cotton. Their endorsement of "National Cotton Week" is therefore in keeping with the policy of Congress in recognizing the widespread popular interest in cotton and the benefits to be derived by a large proportion of the country's population through acceleration of cotton demand. It is felt that a stimulation of consumer interest in such an important commodity as cotton will contribute to a general buying movement in other commodities.

It is conservatively estimated that five million American adults and five billion dollars in capital are employed in the production, manufacture and distribution of American grown cotton, and that approximately twelve million persons in the United States get their living directly from cotton and cotton products.

The Cotton-Textile Institute, 320 Broadway, New York City, is the clearing house for information in connection with "National Cotton Week" and will be assisted by the many trade association and co-operative selling agencies identified with the growing, shipping, manufacture and distribution of cotton.

The following telegrams addressed to George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, New York City, were received on Saturday, May 9, 1931:

From:

*General R. E. Wood, President,
Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago.*

Heartily endorse and glad to co-operate in "National Cotton Week." Midsummer sale catalog strongly featuring cotton goods will be mailed to reach eleven million customers at that time. All the larger Sears retail stores will capitalize the event through store displays complete assortments and newspaper advertising.

*George B. Everett, President,
Montgomery, Ward & Co., Chicago.*

The plans for a nation-wide celebration of "National

Cotton Week" have our hearty endorsement. We will co-operate to the best of our ability.

*Aaron M. Frank, President,
Meier & Frank, Portland, Oregon.*

Retailers should hail the opportunity given them by "National Cotton Week" to lend effective co-operation to United States Departments of Agriculture and Commerce and other agencies by promoting sale of merchandise into which cotton enters recognizing the vital importance of this great American commodity to our national well being. Even apart from cottons essential place in our economic scheme retailers owe it to themselves as interpreters and purveyors of style and to customers interested therein to emphasize the exalted new role which thanks to the skill and genius of modern designers has been given the queen of American fabric. All this in view of the present abnormally low price levels constitutes ample reason why stores should strongly promote and customers buy the smart cotton merchandise now obtainable in so many charming practical and satisfying forms.

S. H. Kress & Company, New York.

You can be assured that our stores will co-operate with your organization to make the "National Cotton Week" a success. After we have received further information from you regarding details we will arrange a campaign which will provide for liberal show window and store space being devoted to cotton goods merchandise during the "National Cotton Week." Widespread publicity should increase the usage of merchandise made from cotton. We wish you full success in this worthy undertaking.

Woodward and Lothrop, Washington, D. C.

We will gladly co-operate in June "National Cotton Week."

*A. H. Neisner, President,
Neisner Brothers, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.*

Congratulations to your committee for their farsightedness and patriotism in advocating "National Cotton Week" from June 1st to 6th inclusive. The officers and entire Neisner Brothers, Inc., organization endorses the "National Cotton Week." Have already started campaign by making plans for tremendous displays in all our stores and display windows of all merchandise made of cotton during this week. This movement deserves the co-operation of every merchant in the country.

*H. D. Kittinger, President,
McLellan Stores Company, New York City.*

We heartily endorse the action taken by the Department of Commerce regarding "National Cotton Week" which will be held the first week in June. As we are in close contact with many manufacturers of cotton products we are in a position to state that the public at large is now enjoying excellent values and the improvements which have been made in the manufacturing and styling of garments should meet with ready response from the public. You may rest assured you have our hearty support in this movement and we will co-operate to the fullest extent by displaying cotton merchandise and appropriate signs in our local stores.

*R. J. Goerke, President,
City Stores Co., New York City.*

In regard to telegram of even date movement for "National Cotton Week" has my hearty endorsement at
(Continued on Page 28)



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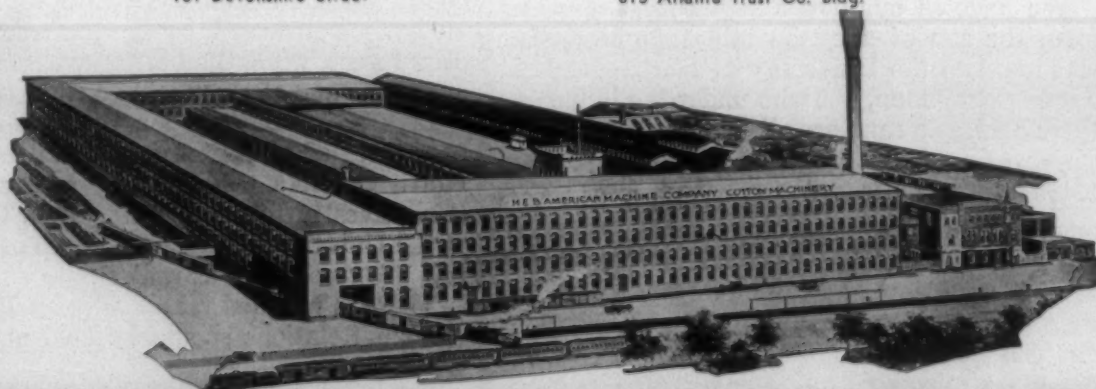
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Member of

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Contributions or subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Another University Effort

The University of North Carolina recently held an Institute on Human Relations.

The University receives from the taxpayers of North Carolina about \$800,000 annually for the purpose of educating the young men of the State.

Under the influence and guidance of a group of radical professors a portion of the money received is, each year, diverted from education and used to bring to the University radical speakers.

The Institute of Human Relations was, in our opinion, held not for the purpose of aiding in the legitimate education of the young men in North Carolina but with the hope of being able to ferment in the minds of some students radical ideas which would ultimately make them join the ranks of the radicals and communists.

We have in our files a letter from a young man, the son of a cotton mill superintendent, who went to the University of North Carolina, a sane young man, but who under the influences there became a rank socialist.

The State of North Carolina has a well organized Department of Public Welfare which is amply able to, and does, study human relations, but such studies would not have much influence upon the students and therefore, the University goes entirely outside its educational functions and conducts an Institute on Human Relations.

It is doubtful if many of the students who attended its sessions will be affected by the address and we doubt if the professors who pro-

moted the institute expect to get very large results.

As the money they used was not their own, but was furnished by the State of North Carolina, they will doubtless be well satisfied if they secure, as the result of the Institute, one or two recruits to the cause of socialism and communism.

As the result of similar efforts at Harvard University was not Albert Weisbord, the son of wealthy parents, turned into a radical and did he not cause a big communist strike at Paterson, N. J., and later cause another strike at Gastonia, N. C.?

The radical professors, at the University of North Carolina, have not yet produced a strike leader but they made a real effort with the recent Institute for Human Relations, when they presented the following speakers:

Norman Thomas, former socialist candidate for President and Director of the notorious League for Industrial Democracy.

James Myers, Industrial Research Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. He is the man who sent out the false and misleading publicity during the strike at Marion, N. C. He has always shown an absolute disregard for truth. He attends all meetings of the American Federation of Labor.

Francis Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers. He is the man who led the Danville textile workers into a strike and then deserted them when there were no more prospects of forming a dues paying organization.

Prof. H. J. Laski, a radical professor of the University of London, who is temporarily located at Yale University.

B. E. Geer, of Greenville, S. C., was on the program. It was necessary to have one conservative in order to say that the students were given both sides of the question.

Whatever Mr. Geer said that would seem to contradict the statements of the radical speakers will be answered, by the professors, in their class rooms, while the best arguments of Thomas, Myers and Gorman will be emphasized.

It is no reflection upon the majority of the professors and instructors at the University of North Carolina who are fine men and devote themselves to teaching young men, to say that at the University there are a group of professors who are recognized as radical.

There is no good reason why an Institute on Human Relations should be held at a University.

We are not foolish enough to think that its objective was to aid in the education of young men.

The Federal Council of Churches

On page 16 of this issue will be found an article by Bishop Warren G. Candler entitled, "The Federal Council in a Stew."

We have been criticised for observations relative to the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, but Bishop Candler and Dr. Donald M. Grant, who is quoted by Bishop Candler, both eminent churchmen, make statements which go beyond those which we have made.

We have charged that it is a group of radicals who have saddled themselves upon the churches but that they do not really represent any church or churches. Bishop Candler says:

The control of the Federal Council is vested in the administrative committee, a majority of which is selected by the president of the council and his group of associates. It is a self-perpetuating corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.

It claims to represent 20,000,000 church members, but it represents itself only.

We have commented upon the fact that it has foisted itself upon the churches and now forces them to contribute annually to its support.

Bishop Candler says up that point:

The members of the churches that pay money into its treasury do not know that they are contributing to such an organization.

If the men who conduct the Federal Council wish to continue that enterprise, let them run it as an independent movement and pay its bills. But for it to act independently and at the same time claim to represent 20,000,000 church members is uncandid to say the least.

We have charged that the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America was not a religious organization and that it was affiliated with many communistic organizations which seeks to overthrow all religion.

Dr. Donald Grant is quoted in the Bishop Candler article as saying:

..... There are seventy-seven members composing the administrative committee, only twenty-eight of whom represent the church.

.... Please ask these men and some of their associates composing the administrative committee as to their affiliations with such organizations as the following: The Industrial Workers of the World, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Intercollegiate Socialistic Society, the Community Forum, the Civil Liberties Bureau, the Communistic Propaganda, the Socialistic Propaganda, to mention only a few of the interlockings of these men who compose the administrative committee of the Federal Council. A pretty lot of bedfellows, are they not? What chance, I ask you, have these twenty-eight men who represent the churches, if they all had their eyes open against such an alignment as this?

The truth is that the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America is more interested in supporting socialistic and communistic activities than in religion and if it were not for the financial support which they get as the result of having foisted themselves upon the churches

they would be openly aiding the communists in their anti-religious program.

We have letters from several Baptist churches in the South stating that Southern Baptists do not contribute to the Federal Council.

The Presbytery around Asheville, N. C., recently voted to withdraw from any further affiliation with the Federal Council and numerous other Presbyterian organizations have or will do likewise.

The poor Methodists, which is the denomination of the editor of this journal, are under the yoke of a system greater than any political system which ever existed in this country and have little chance of ridding themselves of this burden.

If the Federal Council openly joined hands with the Communists the Methodists would still be forced to pay tribute.

Bishop Warren G. Candler is one of the few officials of the Methodist Church strong enough to stand up and tell the truth. Let some Methodist minister, in the Carolinas, criticise the Federal Council of Churches and then watch the assignment which he receives at the next Annual Conference.

No Smooth Curve Expected

Curves have been plotted showing every decline in business and every recovery and an examination of them will show that recovery curves are never smooth but are formed of irregular lines indicating frequent set-backs.

As long as the trend of the curve is distinctly upward, little attention should be paid to the irregularities which indicate the set-backs.

The trend of business, including textile, is upward, although the curve shows rather less than the normal speed of recovery.

During the last few weeks there has been one of those reactions which are to be expected during every recovery and it has caused a wave of unnecessary pessimism.

Economists tell us that these reactions are not only to be expected but actually strengthen the situation.

Cotton manufacturers should ignore the reaction periods and work always to continue the progress which has been made in eliminating stocks of goods and improving the statistical position of the industry.

We are optimistic of the future and see no justification for pessimism.

One of the greatest evils of the textile industry is the tendency of textile manufacturers to spread pessimism. They seem to actually enjoy talking pessimistically even to prospective buyers of their goods.

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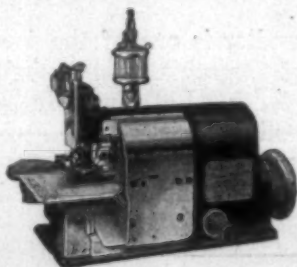
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MILL NEWS ITEMS

ROANOKE, ALA.—W. A. Handley Manufacturing Com-
pany recently purchased humidifying equipment for two
rooms from the Bahnson Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

DECATUR, ALA.—Alabama Hosiery Mill placed a con-
tract for complete equipment and a conditioning room
with the Bahnson Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Belmont Fabric Company's prop-
erty is being advertised for sale on the first day of June
at public auction at the door of the county court house
as a result of default of payment of bonds that are owned
principally by stockholders and they hope that some
satisfactory reorganization of the corporation may be
perfected and that additional equipment may be installed.

This plan is new and modern but has never been filled
with machinery and it is hoped that it may be operated
profitably when reorganized and fully equipped.

GASTONIA, N. C.—R. N. Aycok, agent for 20 or more
creditors of the Lowell Mills, Inc., and the Peerless Man-
ufacturing Company, Inc., bid in the properties of the
two cotton manufacturing concerns at a receiver's sale
here Tuesday. W. L. Balthis was receiver for both mills.

The Lowell Mills, Plants Nos. 1, 2 and 3, were bid in
for \$81,000, and the Peerless plant at \$35,000,000, and
the Peerless plant at \$35,000. There will be a hearing
for confirmation or rejection of the bids when the May
term of civil court opens here Monday, May 18, with
Judge Clayton Moore, of Williamston, presiding.

It is felt probable the creditors will reorganize both
mills and dispose of them. Under the bids entered credi-
tors of the Lowell Mills will receive 50 cents on the dollar,
and Peerless creditors 30 cents.

MARION, N. C.—An announcement has been made by
Secretary M. E. Kelley, of the Marion Chamber of Com-
merce, that plans are being formulated for the establish-
ment of two additional manufacturing plants here. One
is for the manufacture of full-fashioned hosiery and the
other for the manufacture of shirts. Both of these new
projects will be owned and operated by local citizens.
Enough substantial citizens are interested in these new
establishments to make a successful development of pres-
ent plans a practical certainty, according to Secretary
Kelley. Definite information is expected to be announced
shortly in regard to further plans.

ANDERSON, S. C.—Stockholders of the Gluck and Equi-
nox Mills, a number of them prominent mill men of Bos-
ton and New York, held their annual meeting at the of-
fices of the mills here. Matters of routine business came
before the stockholders, and the re-election of all direc-
tors was the chief matter to be given consideration.

Directors of the two mills will meet at a later date at
which time the election of officers for the ensuing year is
to be effected.

Among the visiting mill owners here for the meeting
were Charles O. Richardson, of Boston, president of
Equinox Mills; Weston Howland, of Boston, president
of Gluck Mills; Carleton Richmond, of Boston, secretary
and treasurer of Equinox; J. H. Bennett, of New York
City, a director; C. A. Sweet and Lyman Gale, both of
New York, and R. B. Campbell, also of New York.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.—Caromount Mills, Inc., have closed a humidifying contract with the Bahnson Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

SALISBURY, N. C.—Cartex Mill has purchased a new humidifying system from the Bahnson Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

LAURINBURG, N. C.—A new textile plant for Laurinburg was announced here this week, construction to begin at once.

The mill will be built by the McNair Investment Company, and will be leased to the Morgan Cotton Mills, Inc., operators of textile mills at Laurel Hill, Marshville, Millen and Quitman, Ga.

The new mill will manufacture twines, laundry bags and spun and woven specialties.

The building will be 100 by 250 feet, one story high and of the most modern construction.

The new mill is to be completed within 90 days.

L. D. Tucker, of Laurinburg, building contractor, is in charge of construction.

GAINESVILLE, GA.—At the annual meeting of the Gainesville Cotton Mills, it was decided not to pay a dividend in July. The dividend was also passed January 1. W. E. Winchester, of New York, was added to the board of directors to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of F. J. Hale, of Boston.

Following officers were re-elected: G. H. Milliken, president; H. A. Hatch, vice-president; Victor M. Montgomery, secretary-treasurer; V. M. Montgomery, Jr., assistant secretary-treasurer.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Officials of the Ranlo Manufacturing Company announced that work had already been begun on a dye plant to be operated in connection with, and a part of, their Modena plant in Gastonia.

Announcement was also made at the same time that the Modena Mills would begin the manufacture of fine hosiery yarns in addition to the tire fabric yarn which has previously comprised the mill's total output.

It is expected that the dye plant will be completed and ready for operation by June 1, next, officials said in the announcement.

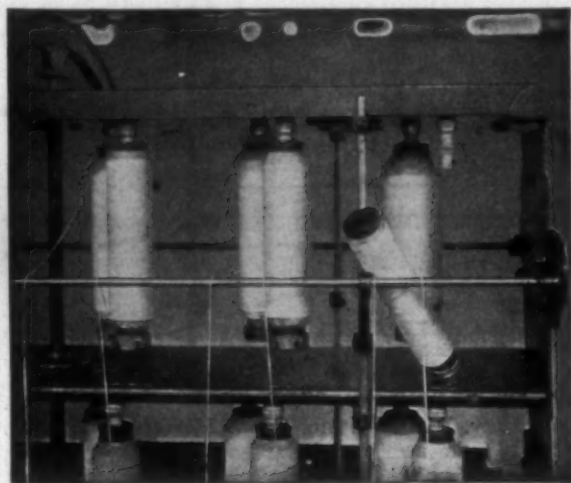
The dye plant will occupy a section of the present Modena plant, thus eliminating the necessity of erecting additional buildings for this purpose. It has been necessary to revamp some of the machinery to prepare for the manufacture of hosiery yarns.

While the dye plant will be operated at the outset to take care principally of the output of the Ranlo Manufacturing Company's plants, it is planned to expand the plant in the future to take care of outside dyeing, officials said.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—At a meeting of the directors of Spartan Mills, a 4 per cent semi-annual dividend, payable July 1, was declared.

Annual meetings of the stockholders and directors of the Pacolet, Drayton and Whitney Mills were held, at which all officers were re-elected. No dividends were declared payable by any of the latter three mills.

The officers of the Spartan Mills are: Ben W. Montgomery, president; W. S. Montgomery, treasurer, and



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MILL NEWS ITEMS

E. M. Matthews, secretary. The following are directors: Victor W. Montgomery, W. S. Montgomery, Ben W. Montgomery, W. J. Britton, G. H. Milliken, and H. A. Hatch. At the meeting of the Spartan Mills directors, the resignation of F. J. Hale, of Boston, a director, was accepted.

Gerrish M. Milliken, of the Deering Milliken Co.; Harold A. Hatch, and W. E. Winchester, all of New York, were in attendance at the Pacolet Mills. The only change in the directorate of the Pacolet Mills was the election of Mr. Hatch to succeed Mr. Hale, of Boston, resigned. Officers were re-elected and include Victor M. Montgomery, president and treasurer; Ben W. Montgomery, assistant treasurer; G. H. Milliken, H. A. Hatch, W. S. Montgomery, L. W. Perrin, A. L. White, and W. B. Lawson, secretary.

The officers of the Drayton Mills were re-elected and include Ben W. Montgomery, president and treasurer; G. H. Milliken, H. A. Hatch, W. J. Britton, and Victor M. Montgomery.

The officers of the Whitney Mills, re-elected, are W. E. Winchester, New York, president; Victor M. Montgomery, treasurer; Yates Smith, secretary and assistant treasurer; G. H. Milliken, H. A. Hatch, F. H. Meserve, W. S. Montgomery, and M. G. Stone, directors.

It also was announced that Mr. Winchester had been elected a director of the mill at Gainesville, Ga., in which

the Deering Milliken interests are associated, succeeding Mr. Hale. The annual dividend of the Georgia mill was passed.

The officers of the Gainesville mill who were re-elected are as follows: G. H. Milliken, president; H. A. Hatch, vice-president; Victor M. Montgomery, secretary and treasurer, and Victor M. Montgomery, Jr., assistant secretary and treasurer.

Many Mills to Assist In Concord's Pageant

Concord, N. C.—King Cotton, undisputed monarch of the South, and "the Royal Fabric of Dixie," will be reproduced to the best of the ability of those in charge of staging "the Voice of Cotton" May 28 and 29.

The pageant will be a presentation of the history of cotton. The first part will depict India, Egypt, Spain, Venice and England. The second part of the show will portray the developments in America by periods and the third part the world today.

Following is the list of manufacturers and others who will participate:

The Cotton-Textile Institute is having one entire scene showing Paris effects on cotton and the use of this product.

The Durene Association of America is costuming an entire scene and furnishing the costumes for the king and queen of the show.

The M. C. D. Borden Company's Little Jane Chintz will be featured, as will the Henry Glass & Co.'s Peter Pan prints.

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Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

TOPS RECLOTHED

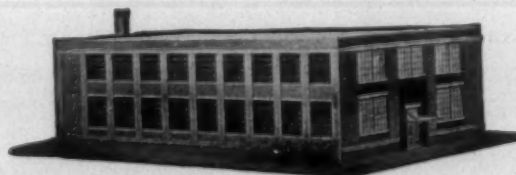
LICKERINS REWOUND

COTTON MILL MACHINERY REPAIRED

For Prompt Service send your Top Flats to be reclothed and your Lickerins to be rewound to our nearest factory. We use our own special point hardened lickerin wire.

Graham and Palmer Sts., Charlotte, N. C.
44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.
215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.

Textile Supply Co., Texas Representative, Dallas, Texas



**INSPECTING
SEWING
BRUSHING
SHEARING
SINGEING
PACKAGING
FOLDING**

Curtis & Marble Machine Co.

WORCESTER, MASS.

Textile Machinery
Cloth Room and Packaging Machinery

SOUTHERN OFFICE

1000 Woodside Bldg.

Greenville, S. C.

**DOUBLING
MEASURING
WINDING
STAMPING
TRADEMARKING
CALENDER
ROLLING**

Cone Manufacturing Company will show printed flannelettes and denims. Pacific Mills will have as their display many pajama numbers. Cannon Mills Company will show various beach capes and lounging robes and costume the scene "Cotton for Pleasure." Character Products Company of Salisbury, N. C., will display its Character Products in pastel shades. The Pickett Mills and the American Fabrics Company are furnishing the fabrics for the use of the decorations. The Duke Power Company and the city of Concord are co-operating in making the pageant a beautiful and colorful exhibition. J. E. Latham Company announced the pageant on cotton letterheads to 10,000 manufacturers.

N. Erlanger Blumgart & Co. are costuming a scene in their printed batiste and Sunnidell prints. The Kerr Bleaching & Finishing Works are furnishing the cotton stationery for the pageant.

Gov. O. Max Gardner and his staff have been invited. It is expected that the large number of textile manufacturing plants of this city as well as many others throughout this section of the State will be represented.

The Federal Council in a Stew

(Continued from Page 16)

He concludes his views on this point with these words:

"Why will we as a church continue to pour into the treasury of such an organization \$18,000 every year when the boards of our church are so greatly hampered in their work for the want of proper financing? Several extra missionaries could be kept in China or Africa or Brazil with this money."

The Federal Council of Churches seems to have become something worse than a superfluous organization. It costs the churches a good deal of money without returning any compensating benefits. The Methodist Episcopal Church South assesses for it \$10,000 a year or \$40,000 for four years. This sum would be more than sufficient to support some of our foreign missions. What do we get for the expenditure? The general public is impressed that the deliverances of the Federal Council represent our church, though they do not now and never have represented it in any true sense.

If the men who conduct the Federal Council wish to continue that enterprise, let them run it as an independent movement and pay its bills. But for it to act independently and at the same time claim to represent 20,000,000 church members is uncandid to say the least.

In truth there is not one church member in ten in the United States who knows anything about the body except what is printed in the daily papers.

The members of the churches that pay money into its treasury do not know that they are contributing to such an organization.

But the latest deliverance will enlighten and inform many of them, and the Federal Council will have to change its ways or suffer for their continuance.

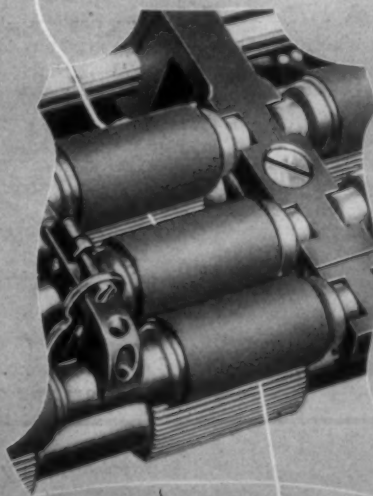
It is not easy to see what service it can render the churches without intermeddling with their affairs. The churches are abundantly able to conduct their own matters without this organization, and as a matter of fact they have been conducting their work without it for many years.

The truth is the churches are supervised too much by organizations that assume supervisory authority over

GILLEATHER! YOUR TOP ROLLS!

AFTER ALL, nothing takes the place of Leather for top roll coverings. But the leather must be just right or the results are all wrong.

GILLEATHER is selected sheep skin, tanned by suspension for five or six weeks in pure hemlock bark liquors; finished by experts with whom the art of making



good roll leather is a family heritage.

You can depend upon GILLEATHER for better yarn, fewer breaks, no fluting, roughing or splitting. Why not let us send you a sample to try?



Further information can be had by writing to our main office, Salem, Mass., or to either of our Southern Representatives; Mr. Ralph Gossett, 904 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Hamner & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; Mr. Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

GIL SHEEP SKIN
LEATHER
for **TOP ROLLS**

GILL LEATHER CO.



SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

them. One of these supervisory organizations was what was called the World Movement. That movement wasted five millions dollars, and some of the churches that underwrote its obligations have lost so much thereby that they have been forced to call very many of their missionaries home and abandon not a few missionary stations abroad.

A very energetic and earnest effort was made to induce the Methodist Episcopal Church South to underwrite the obligations of this movement to the amount of \$750,000. A few men opposed it and by a bare majority the proposition was defeated in the board of missions. What would be our case now if we were still in debt to the amount of \$750,000 for that superfluous and useless movement?

The churches need rest from all these disquieting and disturbing agitations. The need to give themselves wholly to the work of God in calling sinners to repentance, and they have no time for mere outside movements.

Plans for National Cotton Week

(Continued from Page 20)

this time as an appropriate stimulant for the increased consumption of cotton and cotton goods. Cotton and its allied industries involves the welfare of many States and hundreds of thousands of fellow citizens any movement which will add to their prosperity is worthy immediate recognition.

*Herbert J. Tily, President,
Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Pa.*

Due to fine work done by cotton industry in styling and designing we are looking for one of the best cotton textile seasons we have had in years consequently feel that celebration of "National Cotton Week" very important aid to the industry and heartily endorse movement.

McCrary Stores Corporation, New York, N. Y.

Heartily in sympathy with nation-wide celebration of "National Cotton Week" during first week of June. Today's values in cotton textiles best in history of cotton textile industry. Our stores will participate in "National Cotton Week."

*John G. Bullock, President,
Bullock's, Los Angeles, Cal.*

Proposed "National Cotton Week" of June 1st a sound merchandising idea in the right direction. Rapid development of industry and prominent place of cotton in field of fashion warrant enthusiastic exploitation and support. Present low prices make cotton particularly adaptable to concentrated promotion at this particular time. We are planning to support it aggressively and wish for its utmost success.

*C. B. Vandusen, President,
S. S. Kresge Co., Detroit, Mich.*

S. S. Kresge Company is in hearty accord with plan for "National Cotton Week" and its branches will fully co-operate toward the success of this deserving movement.

*Flint Garrison, Director General,
Wholesale Dry Goods Institute, New York City.*

Congratulations from one Institute to another. You could not have selected a more appropriate time. The Wholesale Dry Goods industry will give the movement its whole-hearted support.

*Leavelle McCampbell, President,
Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, New York.*

"National Cotton Week" is a sound merchandising project which has the hearty endorsement of The Asso-

ciation of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. The project is particularly appropriate for the first week in June because it is a period of high consumer interest in cotton wearing apparel. At the same time the many uses of cottons for household and industrial uses can in the public interest be emphasized. Also it will serve the purpose of directing attention to the present favorable opportunity for purchasing cotton goods at the unusually low prices prevailing. Our Association will co-operate fully in preparing for this event. Stocks of cloth in the hands of the mills have been in numerous classifications greatly reduced but if the users and distributors of cotton goods will lay their plans promptly for participation in this movement the manufacturing units we represent will be greatly aided in meeting the unusual demand this nation-wide effort is sure to create.

*H. G. Lauten, Chairman of the Board,
Textile Converters' Association, New York City.*

The proposal for a Cotton Week in June is heartily endorsed as very opportune and the time selected is most appropriate. Every patriotic American should be proud to wear any article made of cotton, the national, home-grown fibre—the finest gift of the Almighty to our Southern States. There is no product of nature so close and continually useful a companion to mankind as cotton; nothing better, cleaner, more sanitary, more economical, of longer wear, and more appreciative in giving service than cotton. The idea itself bespeaks success.

*Floyd W. Jefferson, President,
Textile Export Association of the United States, New York City.*

Worth Street considers the proposed inauguration of "National Cotton Week" as one of the most constructive moves made by the industry in years, and acclaims the initiative and leadership which makes it possible to formulate and carry out the plan. On behalf of the Textile Export Association of the United States I want to express for the group the appreciation of our members and assure you of our whole-hearted co-operation. We recognize that the publicity that will attach to this movement will reach far away places through the medium of the press radio and moving and talking pictures and feel sure that it will mean a stimulated demand abroad for American cotton goods.

*Walter C. Taylor, Secretary and Treasurer,
Southern Textile Association, Charlotte, N. C.*

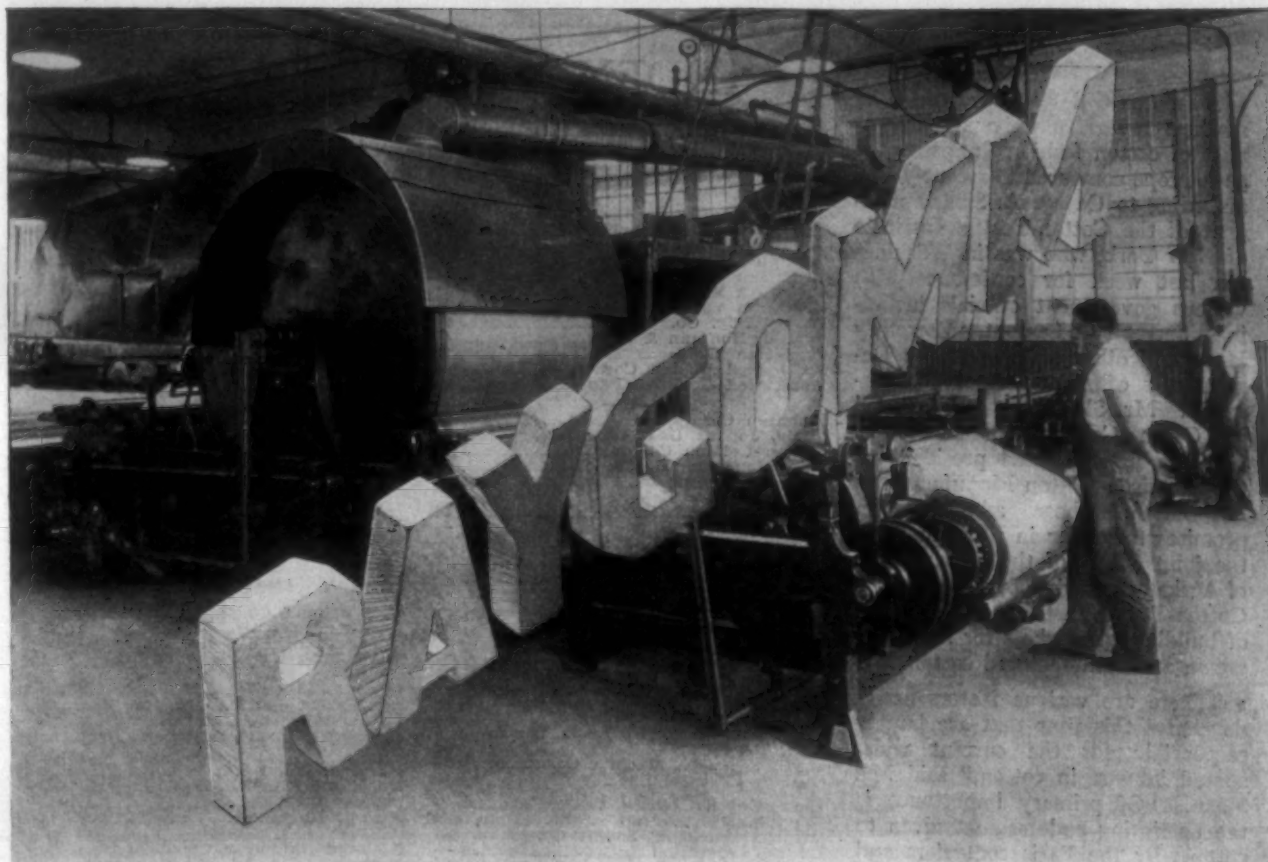
Your wire the 8th. You may count on our Association to co-operate in any way. Just advise what you wish done.

*E. L. Starr, Director-Treasurer,
Durene Association of America, New York City.*

The Durene Association of America—which is the association of the cotton-mercerizing industry of the country—heartily welcomes and endorses "National Cotton Week," June 1st to 7th. The interest in this work which has been aroused in the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce by the Cotton-Textile Institute and the Cotton Manufacturers Association of America is highly praiseworthy.

"National Cotton Week" will be of great national importance—greater than any other nationally observed "Week" which has preceded it. It comes at a time when cotton is being more observed than ever before; when cotton is more important as a consumer and retail factor.

The concerted effort of "National Cotton Week" will draw the unified attention of various factors along the line of merchandising—manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers—and the general public—to the importance and dignity of cotton as never before in this generation.



The Big Word in Rayon Sizing

Every man in the mill is grateful for Raygomm. The size cooker, the slasher tender, the weaver, the overseer and the superintendent all know of its convenience and efficiency. The agent and mill owner know of its economy. If you are sizing rayon without Raygomm, let us show you the improved results to be had.

RAYGOMM T

This original type of Raygomm has attained widespread use because of its economy. A pure, neutral, white powder, easily prepared, it is the standard size in many leading mills.

RAYGOMM 92

Preferred by mills using the cotton type of slasher. Thinner than Raygomm T and of higher solubility. Especially efficient on goods to be de-sized and dyed after weaving.

RAYGOMM CREPE

This type of Raygomm *requires no softener*, yet it eliminates harshness and excessive stiffness. No "shiners"—no "raindrops"—no defects from sizing. Its inherent properties insure smooth pliable warps.

RAYGOMM N. C. A.

For cellulose acetate yarns. Requires no addition of chemicals. Unrivalled results at about one-third cost of average prepared sizes. All Raygomm types keep indefinitely in dry form.

STEIN, HALL & COMPANY, INC.

EST. 1866

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CHARLOTTE

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Cotton Leads in Style

A nation-wide survey of style markets reveals a universal acceptance of cotton fashions, unprecedented as to scope compared to recent years, according to George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute of New York, who was in Washington last week for conference with various government officials including Secretary Lamont, Secretary Hyde and other officials of the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce. Mr. Sloan was accompanied by Cason Callaway of LaGrange, Ga., the newly-elected president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, whose administration promises to go far in supplementing the joint efforts of the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce and the Cotton-Textile Institute in the matter of building up markets for American grown and manufactured cotton.

"There are various factors newly developed this year that are largely responsible for the current widespread interest in cotton," said Mr. Sloan. "Of primary importance is the unstinting endorsement given to cottons by the Paris couturiers and American stylists this spring. The fresh acknowledgment from these quarters of the versatile beauty and utility of cottons was emphatically coupled with the recognition of their virtue of economy as appropriate for the spirit of the 1931 mode.

"There has been at once a pronounced favorable reaction. American designers, dressmakers and merchants have been prompt in giving evidence of their appreciation of the merchandising possibilities of cotton. Retail advertising and display of cottons this year is already considerably in excess of the promotional efforts of other seasons. Whereas a year ago cottons first stepped up to predominate sports fashions alone, they are accorded this season an additional new place of prominence in the formal mode.

H. LEE DEARMAN

We wish to get in touch with H. Lee Dearman, former overseer spinning at Morehead Cotton Mills Co., Spray, N. C. If you know his present address kindly advise the Business Manager, Southern Textile Bulletin.

THE RIGHT WAY TO TRAVEL is by train. The safest. Most comfortable. Most reliable. Costs less. Inquire of Ticket Agents regarding greatly reduced fares for short trips.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

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- 5—No. 30 Foster Winders (Motor Drive).
- 3—No. 30 Foster Winders (Belt Drive).
- 10—Foster Doublers.
- 10—Bahnson Humidifiers, 1926 model.
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- 15,000—4x5½ Lestershire Spools.
- 3—Saco-Lowell Intermediate, 9x 4½.

F. C. TODD, Agent
Gastonia, N. C.

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A former member of the Examining Corps in the United States Patent Office.

PAUL B. EATON

Registered Patent Attorney
Offices: 1408-T Johnston Bldg.
Charlotte, N. C. Phone 7797
314 McLachlen Building
Washington, D. C.
Also Winston-Salem, N. C.

The Development of the New Education Program of Bemis, Tenn.

(Continued from Page 14)

This department is likewise maintained by the company who also furnished hand looms and other hand equipment and an excellent reference library. No attempt is made to give the pupils training as operatives. The purpose is rather to give them a general background of the principles, processes and economic importance of the industry. Study based upon the following outline and accompanied by practice in the hand processes and visits to the mill give future employees an excellent background, and a knowledge of textiles which will prove of value to them as consumers of textile products.

The course is elective but has proven to be popular and some excellent examples of hand weaving have been produced. It includes:

1. Properties required in textile fiber.
2. Geography of textile production and manufacturing, including marketing.
3. Physical structure and properties of the leading textile fibers, including variation due to difference in varieties and climate.
4. Economic and social aspect of the textile and converting industries.
5. The care and conservation of textiles.
6. Dyes and dyeing (elementary).
7. Simple cloth analysis and textile design.
8. History of textile manufacture and the development of textile machinery.
9. The manufacture of yarn. Detailed study of the hand and machine processes in its manufacture.
10. The manufacture of cloth. Detailed study of the principles and processes.

March Cotton Cloth Exports Register Slight Decline

Washington.—March exports of cotton cloth totaled 33,479,463 square yards, valued at \$3,346,011, against 36,419,124 square yards, valued at \$4,728,960 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures just compiled by the Textile Division of the Department of Commerce.

Shipments for the first three months of this year totaled 90,439,250 square yards, valued at \$9,461,198, against 108,059,550 square yards, valued at \$14,432,493 in the first quarter of 1930, the report showed.

Statistics compiled by the Textile Division show imports of velvets and velveteens for March as totaling 5,962 square yards, valued at \$6,926, compared with 15,052 square yards, valued at \$17,893 in February, while imports of other pile fabrics and manufactures were valued at \$56,229 in March, against \$48,304 for the preceding month.

Woodside and Easley Clubs to Meet

Spartanburg, S. C.—W. P. Jacobs, advertising man, of Clinton, S. C., will be the principal speaker at the joint meeting of the Woodside and Easley Mills Textile Clubs, May 9th. Mr. Jacobs has made a study of manufacturing and textile conditions in South Carolina in recent years and handled for more than a year the State-wide advertising campaign the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers have conducted in all the papers of the State.

"Not Injurious to the Fibres"

AKTIVIN

Reg. U. S. Patent Office

For Desizing and Bleaching Rayons in one operation

AKTIVIN thoroughly desizes Rayon Goods and at the same time, in most cases, bleaches the fabric sufficiently to dye even light shades. Should further bleaching be desired, it requires only a weak chlorine solution for less time, which is of great importance for the protection of the fibre.

Fugitive tints are completely removed, firmness of the material is retained and a soft hand is procured. Practical tests have proven that AKTIVIN increases the tensile strength, elasticity and uniformity of Rayons.

For further information regarding the nature and many advantages of AKTIVIN, write for our booklet.

THE AKTIVIN CORPORATION

50 Union Square

New York City

Exclusive Southern Sales Agents

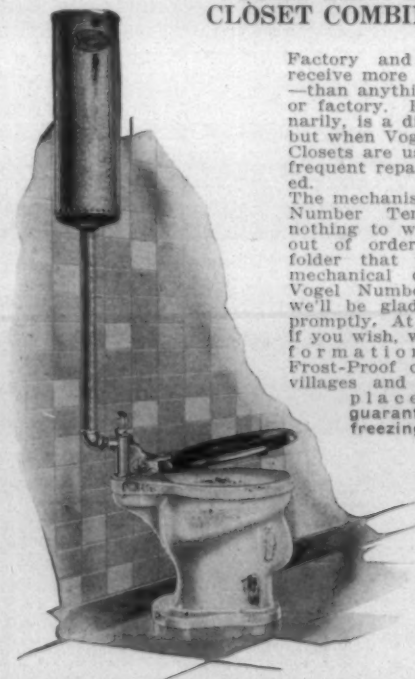
AMERICAN ANILINE PRODUCTS, INC.

1003 West Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.



Particularly adapted to factories and plants

VOGEL SEAT-ACTION CLOSET COMBINATION



Factory and plant closets receive more use—and abuse—than anything in the plant or factory. Repairing, ordinarily, is a disagreeable job, but when Vogel Number Ten Closets are used the need of frequent repairs is eliminated. The mechanism of the Vogel Number Ten is simple—nothing to wear out or get out of order. We have a folder that shows all the mechanical details of the Vogel Number Ten, which we'll be glad to send you, promptly. At the same time, if you wish, we will send information about Vogel Frost-Proof closets for mill villages and other exposed places—positively guaranteed against freezing.

JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY

Wilmington, Del.

St. Louis, Mo.

Master Mechanics Want Better Machine Shop Equipment

(Continued from Page 12)

cussions at these meetings and get the superintendents interested in meeting with us.

Chairman: This morning we were talking about superintendents. I saw from the registration cards that there is one superintendent here whom I have not had the pleasure of meeting, but I have heard of him for a long time. I should like to have his reaction on the master mechanics' views as expressed this morning, so I shall call on Mr. Cobb, of the Norris Mill, Catechee, to say a few words to us. If you think we are not right, Mr. Cobb, we want you to say so. Mr. Cobb.

MECHANICAL WORK NEGLECTED

W. W. Cobb, Superintendent, Norris Cotton Mill, Catechee, S. C.: Gentlemen, I will just say this, in brief: I am an old spinner. I know a little about yarn—not much; I feel I am a boy in the game. That is why I am here today. I told my boys the other day that I was going to attend this conference of the master mechanics. I have neglected that end of the mill and don't know much about it, but I am going to try to learn. That is why I am here today. I appreciate the mechanical end of it and begin to realize more and more as the days come and go that our mechanics play a big part in our plant. I was in a plant not long ago (Mr. McWhirter's plant) and was very much impressed when looking at his pattern board. It impressed me as one of the finest things I have seen. I am ashamed of myself today that we are as far behind as we are. But if conditions are such that we can, I am going to improve the mechanical end of our plant and am going to give my man something more to work with. I am really ashamed to go down to the shop sometimes and ask my man to do certain things, because he has so little to work with. I think many mills have neglected the mechanical end of the plant and are far behind in taking advantage of our opportunities in that department. After all, thinking of the power end of it, the steam end of it, the repair end of it, it plays a mighty, mighty important part. I appreciate what you men are doing. I am a charter member of the Southern Textile Association; I attended the first meeting in Charlotte. The sectional divisions of the Southern Textile Association

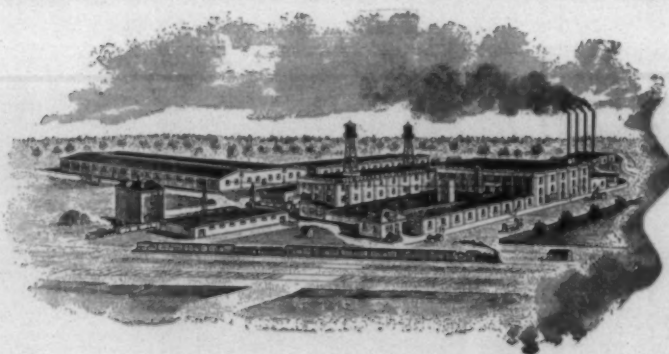
are the backbone of it. I enjoy the semi-annual meetings; they are fine; but they are more of a social nature. These sectional meetings mean something to me and mean something to the mills, and I don't believe the presidents and managers of our mills realize what an asset the Southern Textile Association is. If they did, they would take more interest in it. The master mechanics have been a little slow in starting up, and maybe it is because the superintendents have not given them the proper encouragement.

J. B. Mitchell, Superintendent, Belton Mills, Belton, S. C.: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am delighted to be here today. This is the first meeting of the Master Mechanics' Division that I have ever attended. I heartily indorse everything you are striving for and think it is worth while. As you have already stated, if the people will take an interest in the mechanics' meetings, as they do in the carders' and spinners' and weavers', I see no reason why this division will not succeed; and I want to indorse everything for which you are striving.

G. L. Austin, Superintendent, Alice Mfg. Co., Alice Plant, Easley, S. C.: This meeting has been helpful to me; I have gotten some ideas. We have begun on a small scale finishing some of the parts we use in our plant. I think now, after hearing from some of these men, we can go into it deeper. We are fairly well fixed; while we haven't everything we need we can do more than we have been doing. I think the idea of getting the general manager or high boss to come to these meetings is a good one, and doubtless in that way you will get more equipment that you need. But it is not the superintendent every time that is at fault.

C. W. McSwain, General Manager, Pendleton Mfg. Co., LaFrance, S. C.: I did not expect to appear before this gathering today. I came into town on a mere matter of business, but it occurred to me that this meeting was being held here, and I could not refrain from looking in on it. The reason why I looked in on this meeting is that we are right in the midst now of working out a more permanent organization in this plant. I shall be very frank to admit that the first thing we are working on is the mechanical end. Our shop is fairly well equipped. We have looms in our mill which cost \$1,300, and to completely equip that loom to weave the fabric costs something like \$2,300 per loom. The bare loom costs us

VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth.

It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. ILER, Greenville, S. C.

F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga.

L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.

\$1,300. We manufacture upholstery fabrics, plushes, etc. As the styles change, it has been our experience that it becomes necessary about twice a year to completely change that loom to weave the new fabric which we expect to put on there. About six weeks ago, or a little longer, we started to equip a total of twenty-seven of these looms to weave a new fabric. Up to the present time those twenty-seven looms have cost us \$15,000 for mechanical appliances to put on there. That is an enormous sum, so you can see why we are interested in the mechanical end of the mill.

Chairman: We appreciate your remarks, Mr. McSwain, and are sorry you were not able to be with us this morning. Your ideas fit in exactly with what we discussed this morning. The trouble with this organization (I feel in talking to you as a manager of a plant that it is going home), the big trouble with the master mechanics of the mills today is that they lack equipment to produce these parts of which you have just spoken—not only in your mill but in every mill. If we can drive that idea home to the managers of the mills of the South and get them to equip the shops properly, then we can compete with the Northern shops and with the Eastern shops. We can make just as good parts as they do. I defy any of them to come down here and use the same equipment we have and get as good results. Give us some equipment and we will do better than they. We can do this work just as well as the people in the East and the North if we can just sell the manager the idea of furnishing us with a little more equipment in the shop than an emery wheel, a drill press, and a worn-out engine lathe. Now, when you can not sell your yarn, the first thing to do is to go out and buy high-priced spinning and weaving machinery, improved machinery. Now, we can not make the parts without equipment. How many of the master mechanics present have turret lathes, for instance? No response.) Well, we have two in our shop. (I am not selling any turret lathes, you understand, nor representing anybody that sells them.) We are producing three times as many gears on those turret lathes as on three engine lathes. We also have a screw machine on which we do four or five times as much work as on an engine lathe. That is just an illustration. A master mechanic can not do good work without equipment.

Attendance at Greenville

Among those who attended the Master Mechanics' meeting were:

Ainsworth, H. L., Master Mechanic, Cheraw Cotton Mills No. 1 and No. 2, Cheraw, S. C.
 Austin, G. L., Superintendent, Alice Mfg. Co., Alice Plant, Easley, S. C.
 Ballew, R. D., Master Mechanic, Woodside Mill, Fountain Inn, S. C.
 Bogan, J. C., Machinist, Arcadia Mill, Arcadia, S. C.
 Boling, C. D., Master Mechanic, Pacific Mill, Columbia, S. C.
 Bragg, C., Master Mechanic, Lydia Mill, Clinton, S. C.
 Bragg, W. E., Master Mechanic, Joanna Cotton Mill, Goldville, S. C.
 Burton, C. A., Master Mechanic, Lonsdale Co., Seneca, S. C.
 Clark, David, Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
 Cobb, W. W., Superintendent, Norris Cotton Mill, Catechee, S. C.
 Crain, M. L., Master Mechanic, Apalache Plant, Victor-Monaghan Co., Arlington, S. C.
 Elam, R. H., Master Mechanic, Oakland Mill, Newberry, S. C.

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Epting, H. H., Master Mechanic, Woodside Mill, Greenville, S. C.
Folsom, T. L., Master Mechanic, Poinsett Mill, Greenville, S. C.
Garrett, T. W., Master Mechanic, Easley Mills No. 1, Easley, S. C.
Gowan, L. L., Slasher, Union Buffalo Mill, Buffalo, S. C.
Heinz, W. L., Ch. Lubr. Engr., The Texas Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Herring, L. T., Master Mechanic, Orr Cotton Mill, Anderson, S. C.
Holford, J. W., Mechanic, Tiger Steam Station, Duke Power Co., Duncan, S. C.
Iler, H. H., Mechanical Engineer, Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C.
Iler, J. G., Southern Repr., A. W. Chesterton Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Jackson, A. I., Master Mechanic, Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills, Whitmire, S. C.
James, G. L., Master Mechanic, Clinton Mill, Clinton, S. C.
Johnson, J. A., Foreman, Olympia Plant, Columbia, S. C.
Jones, F. T., Master Mechanic, Victor-Monaghan Co., Greer Plant, Greer, S. C.
Kay, Van W., Master Mechanic, Judson Mill, Greenville, S. C.
Kinlaw, G. A., Master Mechanic, Parkdale Mill, Gastonia, N. C.
Kirby, H. D., Master Mechanic, Courtney Mfg. Co., Newry, S. C.
Kirkpatrick, J. A., Master Mechanic, Jackson Mill No. 1, Ina, S. C.
Kleinlein, E. R., Salesman, American Pulley Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Land, J. E., Master Mechanic, Union Buffalo Mills Co., Buffalo Plant, Buffalo, S. C.
Lark, H. A., Machinist, Norris Mill, Catechee, S. C.
Lipe, E. F., Master Mechanic, Boger & Crawford Mill, Lincoln, N. C.
Maulsby, A. C., Southern Editor, "Textile World," Greenville, S. C.
McKenzie, J. J., Salesman, Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.
McWhirter, E. P., Master Mechanic, Monarch Mills, Union, S. C.
Mickey, R. H., Salesman, The Alemite Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Misenheimer, G. W., Master Mechanic, Chadwick Hoskins, Charlotte, N. C.
Misenheimer, L. W., Master Mechanic, Piedmont Print Works, Taylors, S. C.
Mitchell, E. E., Master Mechanic, Duke Power Co., Greenville, S. C.
Mitchell, J. B., Superintendent, Belton Mills, Belton, S. C.
Mitchell, R. F., Master Mechanic, Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C.
Morrison, A. C., Superintendent, Meter Dept., Duke Power Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Moser, M. I., Supt., Tiger Steam Sta., Duke Power Co., Duncan, S. C.
Norton, E. P., Master Mechanic, Alice Mfg. Co., Easley, S. C.
Parks, W. H., Mechanical Engineer, Briggs-Shaffner Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.
Prior, J. W., Master Mechanic, Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills, Whitmire, S. C.
Rogers, J. D., Master Mechanic, Belton Mill, Belton, S. C.

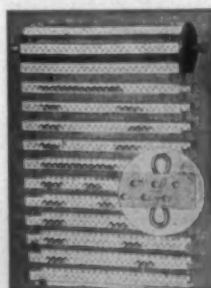
Rumsey, G. W., Master Mechanic, Hartwell Mills No. 2, Toccoa, Ga.
 Smith, H. B., Salesman, Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Smith, W. M., Master Mechanic, Oconee Mills, Westminster, S. C.
 Synder, L. G., Meter Engineer, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Spencer, Chas. A., Power Plant Engineer, Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C.
 Starnes, J. L., Master Machinist, Slater Mfg. Co., Slater, S. C.
 Stevenson, D. W., Textile Instructor, Parker School, Greenville, S. C.
 Styers, W. F., Master Mechanic, Neisler Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.
 Summey, F. D., Machinist, Piedmont Print Works, Taylors, S. C.
 Telford, J. A., Master Mechanic, Grendel Mills No. 2, Greenwood, S. C.
 Thomason, L. W. Sou. Agent, N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Tindall, Fred, Master Mechanic, Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.
 Vanpelt, E. L., Master Mechanic, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Vaughan, R. L., Gower Electric Service Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Walker, J. B., The Texas Co., Greenwood, S. C.
 Walker, J. H., Master Mechanic, Grendel Mill No. 1, Greenwood, S. C.
 Waltrip, T. A., Master Mechanic, Wallace Mfg. Co., Jonesville, S. C.
 West, R. E., Master Mechanic, Arcadia Mill, Arcadia, S. C.
 West, T. P. Jack, Salesman, Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Wise, Z. T., Master Mechanic, Boger & Crawford Mill, Lincolnton, N. C.
 Young, W. G., Master Mechanic, Wiscassett Mills Co., Albemarle, N. C.

Alabama, Georgia Research Group

Atlanta, Ga. — Finishers from central Alabama and Georgia will meet May 9th at the Georgia School of Technology, and definite steps taken for forming a new Southern research body for the purpose of research in cotton and rayon in the South, where Southern mill owners, officials and operatives will be given an opportunity of viewing the work and increasing the desire for further research in the textile manufacturing plants. Those who have plans for this meeting are Prof. C. A. Jones of the Georgia School of Technology, Prof. C. B. Audway of Auburn, Ala.; W. F. Christman, department superintendent of the Russell Manufacturing Company, Alexander City, Ala., and Mr. Russell of the same company.

Confidence in the Future

A new cotton mill at Burlington and a new cotton mill at Laurinburg. News items of this kind might be taken to indicate that this industry has not been abandoned as one which may no longer be regarded as a profitable investment. It is also token that the Southern cotton industry is "coming back."—*Charlotte Observer*.



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COTTON GOODS

New York.—Cotton goods markets continued quiet during the past week, and sales in several divisions were less than production. At the same time, shipment on old orders has been going forward steadily so that in most divisions there has been no undue accumulation of stocks.

Persistent efforts of a good many gray goods buyers to secure concessions on fair lots were generally without avail as mills held prices to the levels of the previous week. A fair business was done on print cloths for near-by delivery, but little was done in contracts. A good deal of business offered for July through September was declined on account of low prices. Sheetings were slow and unchanged and little interest was noted except in filling in orders. Twills, drills and osnaburgs were generally quiet.

Recent business in carded broadcloths has been very slow, but the movement of goods on old orders has been full. Inquiry in the market indicated that a good many buyers of carded broadcloths and print cloths were interested in much larger supplies, but would not meet mill prices.

Downward revisions of prices on percales are expected before the fall business is resumed. Bleached cottons are down $\frac{1}{2}$ c to $\frac{3}{4}$ c a yard from the top prices of a couple of months ago and wide discounts prevail on sheets and pillow cases. Orders for fine goods of a special character for fall deliveries have come forward in small lots. Rayon mixtures and all-rayon goods have declined in price on cloths to be made. Yarns continue with business light. Since the last revision in prices on heavyweight cotton knit underwear some further business has been placed. The spot demand for cotton dress fabrics continues steady and cutters are using more goods of this type than in any recent year for dresses, ensembles, and pajamas.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	3 $\frac{7}{8}$
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	3 $\frac{5}{8}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	5
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Brown sheetings, standard	8
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	6
Ticking, 8-ounce	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Denims	12
Standard prints	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dress ginghams	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{3}{4}$
Staple ginghams	8

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Yarn markets failed to make any further progress during the week and were generally dull and uninteresting. The state of the cotton market has been a discouraging factor. Buyers have generally held off of the market where large business was concerned. In spite of the slow state of trade for the past several weeks, some yarn men here insist that a good deal more yarn has been sold than is generally believed. The business has been handled in very small lots, but runs to a total that is beyond most estimates. Competition has been very keen and prices very unsatisfactory. The price lists for the week was about the same as those for the preceding week.

Reports from the insulating division were to the effect that specifications on contracts have arrived in spinning quarters somewhat more encouragingly. There is much improvement over current taking expected before the situation will be considered sufficiently improved. A few orders of small caliber were placed during the last few days.

Plush manufacturers came in for quantities that ran between 25,000 and 100,000 pounds. Among the commitments placed were those for best grades of carded qualities. This section was one of the best represented in the limited trading movement of the week. There were also placed a number of combed yarn orders for the purpose at prices in line with what had been done during the last two weeks.

The knitting yarn section had occasion to cover on relatively limited poundage. Most of what was covered on ran to filling-in quantities for spot shipments.

Local dealers have moved a fair number of small lots in the past week, but the aggregate poundage was not very large as compared with the corresponding period of previous years. Inquiries have been fairly numerous, but most of them are in the nature of feelers for lower prices. Buyers report that they are able to pick up any amount of yarn on the basis of 19c for 20s two-ply warps, but dealers insist that they are not doing business at that figure.

Southern Single Warps		30s	
10s	17½	40s	24½
12s	18	40s ex.	32
16s	18½	50s	34
20s	19½	60s	41
26s	23	60s	47
30s	24½	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		8s	18
8s	17½	10s	18½
10s	18	12s	19
12s	18½	16s	19
16s	19	20s	19
20s	20	20s	20
24s	23	Carpet Yarns	
30s	24½	Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	16
36s	31½	White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	17
40s	32	Part Waste Insulating Yarn	
40s ex.	33½	8s, 1-ply	15½
Southern Single Skeins		8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	15½
8s	17	10s, 1-ply, and 8-ply	16½
10s	17½	12s, 2-ply	17½
12s	18	16s, 2-ply	18½
14s	18½	20s, 2-ply	19
16s	19	26s, 2-ply	22
20s	19½	30s, 2-ply	22½
24s	22½	Southern Frame Cones	
26s	23	8s	17
28s	24	10s	17½
30s	24½	12s	18
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		14s	18
8s	17½	16s	18½
10s	18	18s	19
12s	18½	20s	19½
14s	19	22s	20
16s	19½	24s	21
20s	20	26s	22
24s	23	28s	22½
26s	23½	30s	23

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ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Offices: 1102 Lexington Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; 905 Electric Bldg., Richmond, Va.; 1104 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; 701 Brown-Max Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; 1118 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 1124 Canal Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La.; 2412 Pinehurst Blvd., Shreveport, La.; 1515 Sante Fe Bldg., Houston, Tex.; 1126 Post Dispatch Bldg., Houston, Tex.; 524 Alamo Nat'l. Bk. Bldg., San Antonio, Tex.

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ARABOL MFG. CO., THE, 110 E. 42nd St., New York City. Sou. Agent: Cameron McRae, Concord, N. C. Sou. Reps.: W. C. Gibson, Griffin, Ga.; W. L. Cobb, Greenville, S. C.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., INC., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Robert E. Buck, Mgr., Sou. Reps.: Frank G. North, P. O. Box 84, Atlanta, Ga.; Frank W. Johnson, P. O. Box 1354, Greensboro, N. C.; R. A. Singleton, 2016 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr., 8 Tindel Ave., Greenville, S. C.

ASHWORTH BROS., INC., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

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BARBER-COLMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office: 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

BOND CO., CHAS., 617-623 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Harold C. Smith, Greenville, S. C.; John C. Turner, P. O. Box 1344, Atlanta, Ga.

BORNE, SCRYMSEY CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Reps.: H. L. Sleever, P. O. Box 240, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; J. J. Brown, Henry Grady Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

BROWN CO., DAVID, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Texas.

BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps.: John Bothamley, 1008 Williams Mill Road, Atlanta, Ga.; M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.

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FORD CO., J. B., Wyandotte, Mich. Sou. Reps.: J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1147 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1915 Inter-Southern Life Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1405 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. Warehouses in all principal Southern cities.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., Providence, R. I. Southern Franklin Process Co., Greenville, S. C.; B. S. Fletcher, Mgr., Central Franklin Process Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; C. R. Ewing, Mgr.

GENERAL DYESTUFF CORP., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office & Warehouse, 1201 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices & Warehouses: Atlanta, Ga.; E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va.; W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C.; E. F. Cole, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex.; L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex.; E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgr.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; F. B. Hathaway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgr. Sou. Sales Offices: Birmingham, Ala.; R. T. Brooks, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; M. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex.; A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn.; B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky.; E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn.; G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La.; B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va.; J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex.; L. A. Uhr, Mgr. Sou. Service Shops: Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Seibert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex.; W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex.; F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

GENERAL ELECTRIC VAPOR LAMP CO., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps.: Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

GILL LEATHER CO., Salem, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, 904 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Hamner Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

GREENSBORO LOOM REED CO., Greensboro, N. C. Geo. A. McFeters, Mgr. Sales Rep.: H. F. Harrill, Forest City, N. C.

HALTON'S SONS, THOS., "C" and Clearfield, Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: Dennis J. Dunn, P. O. Box 1261, Charlotte, N. C.

HAYWOOD, MACKAY & VALENTINE, INC., New York City. Sou. Office: Reynolds Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C.; T. Holt Haywood, Mgr.

H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office: Atlanta, Ga.; J. Carlisle Martin, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Thomas Aspdon, Fred Wright, Arthur Drabble, Atlanta Office; Fred Dickson, P. O. Box 125, Rockingham, N. C.

HERMAS MACHINE CO., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

HOUGHTON & CO., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Geo. H. Small and W. R. Barker, 608 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Jas. A. Brittain, Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 656, Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. J. Maxwell, P. O. Box 1241, Greenville, S. C.; H. J. Waldron and D. O. Wylie, P. O. Box 663, Greensboro, N. C.; A. Y. Guilar, P. O. Box 949, New Orleans, La.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant: 244 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Guy L. Melchor, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchor, Jr., Atlanta Office.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING CO., Newark, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Geo. H. Woolley, Jr., 591 E. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

ISELIN-JEFFERSON CO., 328 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps.: C. F. Burney, 5631 Willis Ave., Dallas, Tex.; E. C. Malone, 1013 Glenn Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

JOHNSON, CHAS. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

KAUMAGRAPH CO., 200 Varick St., New York City. Sou. Offices: First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Chattanooga, Tenn.

KEEVER STARCH CO., Columbus, Ohio. Sou. Office: 1290 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent. Sou. Warehouses: Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep.: Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 33 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

LAVONIA MFG. CO., Lavonia, Ga.

LESTERSHIRE SPOOL & MFG. CO., Johnson City, N. Y. Sou. Office: 519 Johnston Bldg., L. E. Wooten, V.-Pres.

LEWIS, JOHN D., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep.: Chas. H. Stone, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C. (Warehouse).

LOCKWOOD-GREENE ENGINEERS, INC., 100 E. 42nd St., New York City. Sou. Office: Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. E. Barnwell, V. P.

MARSTON CO., JOHN F., 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: C. H. Ocha, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

MATHESON ALKALI WORKS, INC., 250 Park Ave., New York City. Sou. Plant, Saltville, Va.; E. A. Hunt, V.-Pres. Sou. Office: First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Fred C. Tilton, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Murray, E. M. Rollins, Jr., J. W. Ivey, and B. T. Crayton, Charlotte Office; R. C. Staples, Box 483, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Z. N. Hollister, 208 Montgomery St., Decatur, Ga.; J. W. Edmiston, Box 570, Memphis, Tenn.; Y. M. Coates, 807 Park Barton Rouge, La.; T. J. Boyd, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

MAUNEY-STEEL CO., 237 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Aubrey Mauney, Burlington, N. C.; Don L. Hurlburt, 511 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

MERROW MACHINE CO., THE, 8 Laurel St., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: E. W. Hollister, P. O. Box 563, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Moreland, P. O. Box 895, Atlanta, Ga.

NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL CO., INC., 40 Rector St., New York City. Sou. Office & Warehouse: 261 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Wilcox, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: J. L. White, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blakely, Charlotte Office; J. T. Chase, American Savs. Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rodgers, 910 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. E. Shuford, Jefferson Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 324 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office & Warehouse: 31 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Roy S. Clemons, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C.; L. E. Taylor, Charlotte Office; J. K. Moore, Gaffney, S. C.; H. L. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.

NEWPORT CHEMICAL WORKS, Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices & Warehouses: 226½ N. Forbis St., Greensboro, N. C.; W. M. Hunt, Mgr.; Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; D. S. Moss, Mgr.; Newnan, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: H. J. Horne and J. V. Killheffer, Greensboro Office; E. H. Grayson, Gillespie Terrace, Chattanooga, Tenn.

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO., 222 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; Lewis W. Thomson, Sou. District Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

OAKITE PRODUCTS, INC., New York, N. Y. Sou. Dist. Office and Warehouses: Atlanta, Ga. L. W. McCann Div. Mgr., M. E. Patterson; Memphis, Tenn., R. Bailey; Greensboro, N. C., H. J. Canny; New Orleans, La., L. H. Gill; Richmond, Va., W. A. McBride; Augusta, Ga., E. Moline; St. Louis, Mo., J. C. Leonard, Div. Mgr.; H. J. Steeb, C. L. Fischer; Dallas, Tex., W. B. Mix; Houston, Tex., G. C. Polley.

PARKS-CRAMER CO., Fitchburg, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Hodge, V.-Pres.; M. G. Townsend, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. H. Burnham, C. G. Culppepper and H. B. Rogers, Charlotte Office; J. F. Porter, P. O. Box 1355, Atlanta, Ga.

PERKINS & SON, INC., B. F., Holyoke, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

PLATT'S METALLIC CARD CLOTHING CO., Lexington, N. C. U. S. Agent, P. L. Hill, Box 407, Lexington, N. C. Sou. Reps.: W. F. Stagall, Crumpton, N. C.; R. L. Burkhead, Varner Bldg., Lexington, N. C.

ROCKWEAVE MILLS, LaGrange, Ga., Wm. H. Turner, Jr., V. Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Hammer & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; J. M. Tull Rubber & Supply Co., 285 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., 1725 First Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Mills & Lupton Supply Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Nashville Machine & Supply Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Noland Co., Inc., Roanoke, Va.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C. Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Fred P. Brooks, Mgr.; Spartanburg, S. C., H. P. Worth, Mgr.

SARGENT'S SONS CORP., C. G., Graniteville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

SEYDEL CHEMICAL CO., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Warehouse, Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps.: W. T. Smith, Box 349, Greenville, S. C.; C. H. Brown, Browns, Ala.; I. G. Moore, 301 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

SEYDEL-WOOLLEY CO., 748 Rice St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

SHAMROW SHUTTLE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep.: M. Bradford Hodges, Box 752, Atlanta, Ga.

SIFF-EASTWOOD CORPORATION, Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

SIERINE & CO., J. E., Greenville, S. C.

S K F INDUSTRIES, INC., 40 E. 34th St., New York City, Sou. Offices: 598 Peachtree St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga., N. Miller, Dist. Mgr.; 1410 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 2102 Jackson St., Dallas, Tex.; H. L. Gaddis, Dist. Mgr., Sou. Reps.: M. H. Courtenay, L. H. Bailey, G. F. Langevin, Atlanta Office; R. W. Franklin, Charlotte Office; D. R. Crull, Paul H. Sisk, G. W. George, Dallas Office.

SOLVAY SALES CORP., 61 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps.: Charles H. Moore, 1000 Independence St., Charlotte, N. C.; Burkhardt-Schier Chemical Co., 1202 Chestnut St., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Woodward Wight Co., 451 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La.; J. A. Sudduth & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Miller-Lentz Supply Co., Tampa, Miami and Jacksonville, Fla.

SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Hartsville, S. C.
SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte, N. C. Wm. H. Monty, Mgr.

STAFFORD CO., THE, Readville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

STANLEY WORKS, THE, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga., H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C. H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

STEIN, HALL & CO., INC., 285 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

TERRELL MACHINE CO., Charlotte, N. C., E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

TEXTILE DEVELOPMENT CO., THE, 1001 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, Sidney S. Paine, Pres. Ga.-Ala. Rep., Robert A. Morgan, Rome, Ga.

TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., THE, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

TEXTILE MILL SUPPLY CO., 1209 S. Mint St., Charlotte, N. C.

TURBIZ CHATILLON CORP., 2 Park Ave., New York City, Sou. Reps.: E. D. Egan, 614 E. Washington St., Greenville, S. C.; J. R. Morton, P. O. Box 1030, Greensboro, N. C.; W. B. Purse, Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO., 95 South St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Offices: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: Frederick Jackson and L. E. Wynne, Charlotte Office; J. W. Stribling, Atlanta Office.

U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Division); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; D. C. Ragan, P. O. Box 536, High Point, N. C.; E. R. Umbach, P. O. Box 108, Atlanta, Ga.; M. Ousley, P. O. Box 616, Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Kelly, Jordan Div., Monticello, Ga.

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: Wm. P. Vaughan, Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; O. B. Land, Box 4, Marietta, Ga. Stocks at: Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Carolina Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Fulton Mill Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.

VEEDER-ROOT, INC., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: W. A. Kennedy Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Carolina Specialty Co., 123 Brevard Court, Charlotte, N. C.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 615 Third National Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.; A. B. Carter, Mgr.; 520 Angier Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga., B. F. Barnes, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office; A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

VISCOSE CO., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., H. Wick Rose, Mgr.

VOGEL CO., JOSEPH A., Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office: St. Louis, Mo.

WATSON-WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Millbury, Mass., and Leicester, Mass. Sou. Rep.: George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte office; I. D. Wingo and C. M. Powell, Atlanta office.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East 8th St., Charlotte, N. C.

WICKWIRE-SPENCER STEEL CO., 41 E. 42nd St., New York City, Sou. Rep.: James A. Greer, 50 Rutherford St., Greenville, S. C.

WOOD'S SONS CO., T. B., Chambersburg, Pa. Sou. Reps.: The McLeod Cos., which are: Atlanta Textile Supply Co., 698 Glen St., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Textile Industry Believed Headed for Better Times

The textile industry seems to be headed toward better times, although all its ailments and ills have not yet been eliminated, declares A. W. Zelmek, statistician-economist of the Fairchild Publications, in an article in the May 1 issue of Forbes Magazine entitled "Textile Trade Is Looking Up." There are many obstacles still in the path of this industry and, as a result, it may not reach a profitable basis until the next decade, the writer declares.

The belief that textiles are improving is based on many factors. Among these are a tendency against further expansion of production; a gradual solving of the style problem; a strong probability that fiber price declines have run their course (thus obviating huge write-offs); increased consumption through lower prices; and as an increasing style consciousness on the part of the American public which has become sensitive to the many and frequent changes in the mode, resulting in a greater number of garments purchased.

Concluding, the author expresses the belief that "the textile industry is at the bottom of the 10-year depression and that the next few years will find this industry probably outstripping a number of other industries in production, consumption, and, to some extent, in profits, at least among the stronger individual concerns."

Use 977,000 Bales Of U. S. Cotton in March

World consumption of American cotton in March totaled approximately 977,000 bales, compared with 904,000 in February and \$1,062,000 in March last year, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. Consumption in the eight months of the season ending March 31 totaled about 7,358,000 bales, against 9,167,000 in the same period last season. The increase from February to March was due primarily to the fact

that there were more working days in the later month.

"Consumption was larger in March than in February both in the United States and in foreign countries in the aggregate," says the Exchange Service, "but the increase in the United States was more than would be accounted for by the difference in the number of working days, while in foreign countries it was less. In other words, the fundamental trend in the United States was moderately upward, while in foreign countries in the aggregate it was slightly downward. At the present time, the consumption rate for the world as a whole appears to be holding about unchanged; but this compares favorably with the declining trend at this time last year."

To Hold Atlanta Meeting For Cotton Stimulator

Atlanta, Ga. — Cotton growers, spinners and shippers will convene in Atlanta June 3 to perfect a State-wide organization to stimulate the increased use of cotton goods and cotton products, it was announced by Commissioner of Agriculture Eugene Talmadge.

The new organization will be affiliated with a national society recently organized here and which numbers among its members outstanding business men, manufacturers and planters of all cotton producing States.

T. M. Forbes, secretary of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, declared that the movement would have the support of Georgia manufacturers, and that every effort would be made to assure its success.

At the organization meeting plans were outlined to promote the use of cotton sacks for fertilizer, feedstuffs and cement and for the manufacture of paper, twine and rope. Attention of the public also will be called to the advantages of cotton wearing apparel.

"Wear Cotton" Festival to Be Conducted at Greensboro

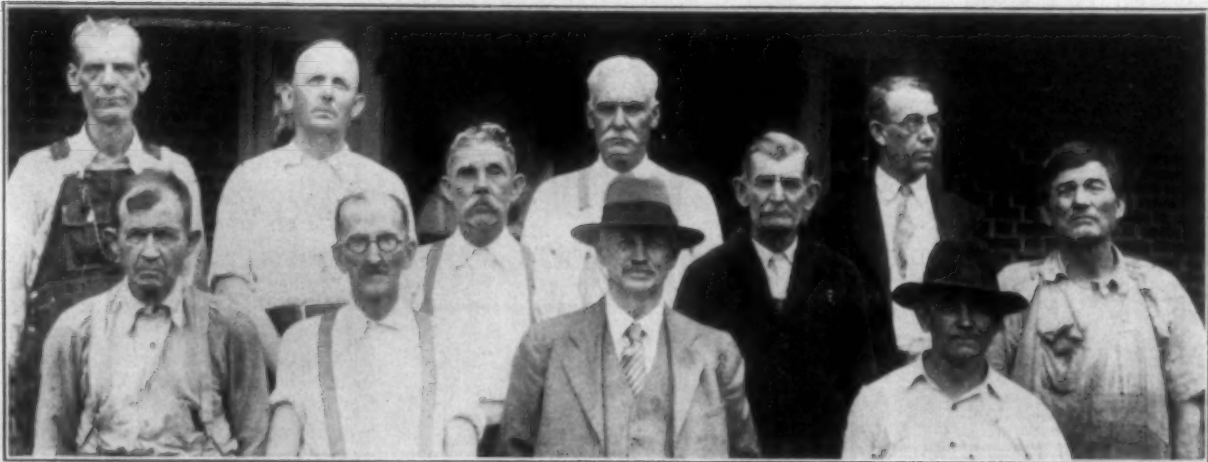
Goldsboro, N. C. — A style show in which only dresses display cotton material will be worn will be given in one of the Goldsboro auditoriums on the evening of May 20, ushering in the "wear cotton festival."

On the evening of May 21, a street dance will be held at Center and Walnut streets. Miss Queen of Cotton will be crowned, the queen to be selected on the basis of wearing the most attractive and stylish cotton costume.

Mill Village Activities

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas—"Aunt Becky."

*Lancaster, S. C.--Lancaster Cotton Mills--136,608
Spindles, 3,388 Looms*



Operatives Who Have Been With Lancaster Cotton Mills 30 Years and Over

Front row left to right: Charlie Crenshaw, card grinder, brother to T. S., has been here 30 years and reared a family. He thinks there is no place quite so good as Lancaster Cotton Mills. R. L. Orr, weaver, age 60, who has been with this mill 34 years, and at 60, is a far more efficient weaver than at 26. He now runs 44 looms on 80-square, and says it's easier than it was to run 6, 34 years ago. L. G. Dobson, outside man, who made the brick for the first mill, and was a close friend of Colonel Springs. His mother, aged 81, lives with him, can read without glasses and has her own natural and perfect set of teeth. She's a wonder,—so is he. Alec Harris, slasher tender, started to work around slashers in Mill No. 1 at 65 cents per day. Quit to learn to weave at 25 cents a day while learning. Didn't like weaving—quit to get out of it,—and of course "came back" to slashing. He has a son who is a successful doctor in Lancaster.

Back row left to right: T. S. Crenshaw runs intermediates, is a good looking bachelor and has been here 30 years. How he has escaped matrimony is something we can't understand! He had the responsibility of raising four sisters. T. J. Mahaffey, weaver, brother to the cloth room overseer, and has a record of 32 years' service here. He runs 24 looms on broadcloth. Sam Lucas has been here for many years, and from his looks, will enjoy life a long time yet. D. P. Baker, oiler. Never discharged, never sent out nor asked to go out. Worked one year and never lost an hour. R. D. F. Barton, in spinning room No. 2, raised his family here. Has one son who is overseer spinning, and another who is a loomfixer. His initials being R. D. F., they call him "Rural Delivery—Free." J. W. Mahaffey, overseer cloth room. Started to work in weave room 32 years ago, and has never missed a payroll. Has a daughter who is a trained nurse, and a son who is a bookkeeper. Tom Wright works in card room No. 2, and has given long years of faithful service.

FROM A 10,000 SPINDLE MILL TO HUGE PROPORTIONS. ONE WEAVE ROOM COVERS NEARLY FIVE ACRES

It was nearly 35 years ago that No. 1 Mill was planned. L. G. Dobson, now outside superintendent, made the brick, and has helped to build every addition. He has been on the job longer than any other employee, and is not an old man by any means.

No. 1 has grown from a 10,000 spindle mill to a manufacturing plant of great size. The daily output is now practically 150 miles of high-pick cloth, and enough of yarn to wrap around the world twenty-five times.

One weave room contains 3,016 looms and covers nearly five acres; it is driven by seven 150 horsepower motors

placed under the floor, so that all belts are below the loom. This room is lighted by 395 Cooper-Hewitt vapor lamps (which are glass tubes 50 inches long), giving a light that is very much like daylight, and almost shadowless.

Of course the cloth room, carding and spooling are necessarily in proportion, and, altogether make one of the largest, if not the very largest mills in the South.

THE GRAVE OF COLONEL LE ROY SPRINGS

It was very fitting that the late Colonel LeRoy Springs should be laid to rest on the lawn in front of the office and near Mill No. 1, where he began his great textile adventure around 35 years ago. He loved that spot.

As we stood and looked on his grave covered with velvety green grass and fresh flowers, the verse of an old hymn came to us just as mother sang it when we were very small:

"I came to the place where the lone pilgrim lay,
And pensively stood by the tomb;
When in a low whisper I heard something say:
'How sweetly I sleep here alone.'"

We had heard Mrs. B. P. Adams tell how, during the flu epidemic, Colonel Springs gave out cloth for gowns, sheets, pillow cases—and paid colored women to go over the village and do laundry work for those who were sick. His wealth and power—his manifold duties as head of a tremendous business, did not make him deaf to the call of distress. His own loyal operatives reverence his memory.

GORDON COBB, GENERAL MANAGER A DYNAMIC FORCE

We have just spent a delightful week in Lancaster,—and how! 150 more subscribers all high-class, have been added to our mailing list there, and we hope to hold them permanently through the bonds of friendship, interest and understanding.

But it's going to be difficult to do justice to this place and fine people, for written words can't convey the full meaning and power of a smile, the twinkle of an eye, the clasp of a hand, and that hearty good-will and co-operation so prevalent among Lancaster mill people.

Never at any time or place have we seen any man who can compare with Mr. F. Gordon Cobb, in energy and enthusiasm. He is a dynamic force in close contact with every operating head, and through them every employee feels and thrills to the power of his magnetism and wholesome influence. He never seems tired, discouraged or blue. No subject pertaining to textiles is ever stale to him, and he can weave such a glow of "romance for cotton" around the lowliest task, that even the sweepers and scrubbers feel that their work is as important (and it is), as any. It was due to the hearty co-operation of Mr. Cobb, his superintendents and overseers, that we had such success.

THE EFFICIENCY SYSTEM

There has been so much said about the erroneously called "stretch-out system" that we want to give the experience and personal views of R. L. Orr, a 60-year old weaver, who runs 44 looms on 80-square, and weaves an average of 8,052 yards of cloth per week.

Thirty-four years ago when he was 26 years old, he began working in Mill No. 1, ran six looms—and averaged 882 yards per week. Now at 60, his efficiency has gone up 914 per cent! He declared his work is lighter than it was on six looms 34 years ago. He does not have to take off cloth, fill batteries, nor "pick out" or fix break-outs. He has nothing at all to do but watch his looms and weave, and he is deeply interested in knowing the mills' production each week.

This is just one of many such instances, and Mr. Orr says he wouldn't think of going back to the old system of weaving on six loom. Those who are always harping about the "good old days" have no spirit of progress, and are certainly out of place in this age of invention and development.

THE POLICY OF PROMOTION

It had always been the policy of Colonel Springs to promote his own men as far as possible, and fifteen of the overseers now on the job were trained up and promoted to their present positions. Superintendent B. L. Still, in charge of Mills No. 1 and No. 3, was overseer of carding when we first visited Lancaster in Mill News'

day. Not only is he one of the best superintendents, but he has three sons, who are superintendents. F. L. at Victor Mill, Greer; W. J. Still, at Aragon-Baldwin Mill, Chester, and C. L. Still, at No. 1, Fort Mill Mfg. Co.—same company as Lancaster Cotton Mills.

During the 13 years that Mr. Cobb has been with Lancaster Cotton Mills he has selected and trained a number of young men for high positions. Some of them had to knuckle down to night study and almost sweat blood in their determination to come up to Mr. Cobb's demands and the standard he set for them,—*but they made good*,—just as he knew they would when he picked them. Several have been sent out to other textile concerns, when there was no place for them in Lancaster Mills, and Mr. Cobb stands back of them, ready at any time with helpful suggestions and advice.

A number of the overseers at Lancaster Cottons Mills never worked anywhere else. W. F. Adams, overseer carding No. 2, B. P. Adams, overseer carding No. 1 and 3, and R. P. Barton, general overseer spinning, are among the number. E. R. Evans, loomfixer in No. 3, has been here 30 years; learned to weave in No. 1. And there are dozens more who could give interesting accounts of from 20 to 30 years service with these mills,—all loyal, faithful and true.

THERE'S FUN IN CONTESTS

C. C. Brigman, superintendent of Mill No. 2, is another live wire, absolutely in accord with Mr. Cobb, and a faithful engineer of his ideas. Fully sold on the idea of education, and especially, textile education, Mr. Cobb offered a prize to the overseer in day and night line, whose room gave us the highest percentage of subscriptions among second hands and overseers. And we had fun—I'll say we did. But my, how we worked!

It was nip and tuck with overseers of weaving, in the big mill,—Messrs. Wall and Pettit, and Mr. Pettit, day overseer, beat by one point, having 85 per cent.

R. F. Brown, overseer night spinning in No. 2, broke all records by getting 100 per cent! We interviewed each and every one, and every subscriber paid his own way. *Fine folks!*

THE CLUB HOUSE—MISS CARRIE SPIVEY IN CHARGE

We are going to wait till next week to give a line up of all the overseers, and those fine young and enthusiastic second hands and overseers, who subscribe for the Southern Textile Bulletin. This week, we are trying to tell the world what kind of a place Lancaster Mill village is.

The Club House is the hub of activities and is just across the street from the center of the long array of mills. Miss Spivey is a charming and alert lady,—first aid nurse, and general supervisor of the building, and lives in it. Her hobby is fighting tuberculosis.

In a recent health parade, she entered two floats, and one, "The Spirit of Prevention," won second prize. This truck, draped in white, and decorated by double-barred crosses, was very attractive with pretty Mary Horton, a wee girl on top of the cab, and Miss Louise Plyler, a charming young lady in the truck.

Every county needs a public health nurse, and we hope that Miss Spivey's efforts to drive this truth home to the heart of the state, will succeed. There are more deaths from tuberculosis in South Carolina, than from seven other plagues combined — smallpox, whooping cough, measles, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever and cancer. In other words, tuberculosis claimed in one year in South Carolina, 1,759, while the record for the other above mentioned diseases was 1,634.

(To Be Continued Next Week)

CLASSIFIED ADS.

WANTED—Position in mill by experienced paymaster or shipping clerk. Willing to accept job at very modest salary as am young married man and need work. Address "Anxious," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as designer or second hand. 3 years experience as second hand. 2 years special course at Ga. Tech. 36 years old. Married. Good references. Address "Designer," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as overseer weaving. 34 years of age. Married. Experienced on Sheeting, Drill, Leno and Broadcloth. Fancy and plain. Strictly sober. References from present employer. Address J. L. H., care Bulletin.

WANTED—First Class Boss Weaver who has had actual experience in weaving Print Cloth, Drills, and Twills. We want nothing but a first class man, no others need apply. Send references with first application. Address M. G., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted To Trade

Fourteen Banner Diagonal Golf Machines about one year old for "H H" Half Hose Reverse Plate Fancy 200 Needle 3 1/4" Cylinder Machines. Box No. 843, Durham, N. C.

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Small Mills Seen Coming to The Fore

Philadelphia, Pa.—Diversification of textile products will revolutionize the industry and bring the small manufacturer to the fore, according to Dr. E. W. France, director of the Philadelphia Textile School, who spoke at the annual meeting of the Crowfoot Society of the school.

"Department stores have undergone a great change in the past ten years," Dr. France said. "Sheerness of fabrics, and the entire merchandise system of these stores has had to be changed. Likewise manufacturing has undergone a radical change. The large manufacturers are finding the wanted lines too diversified to make them with profit.

"Not only have they become varied, but they require more technical experts and higher priced men with diversified experience, running cost of production up to a prohibitive point for large manufacturers. The result will be a gradual elimination of the larger organizations.

"Small retail specialty shops have sprung up in the large cities to cater to the needs of men and women for unusual fabrics in attractive colors. This has cut into department store business rather heavily. Likewise the small textile manufacturer, specializing in one or two fabrics, is coming in more and more for a large share of business, and he is able to manufacture and deliver goods when they are wanted."

Dr. France also expressed the opinion that the textile industry is now on the road to recovery from the depression, but he does not look for a return to conditions as they existed before the depression. Normalcy in textile has very nearly been reached and any great speeding up of production would bring about the same condition a few years hence, that has existed for the past year or more, he said.

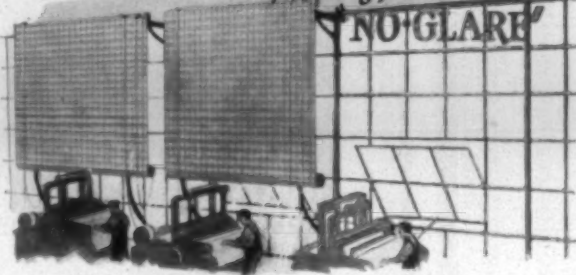
Textiles Output in Canada \$415,402,464

Ottawa, Ont.—Among the manufacturers of Canada the textile industry as a whole holds fifth place in importance.

An official report from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows the annual value of production from the textile industries at \$415,402,464. Textiles as a whole were 11 per cent of the production of textiles.

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GLARE Now Eliminated!

One of the greatest contributing factors to employee efficiency is the tiring heat and glare of the sun pouring in through unshaded glass. The glare means eye-strain and half-sick workers. The heat produces that dull, sagging fatigue that "plays hob" with a steady production schedule.

Modern mechanical window shade equipment costs a lot of money these days—both for installation and upkeep (repairs and replacements). All this heavy expense can be avoided with

SKYCO No-Glare

It is a sky-blue liquid that is painted or sprayed on the glass of your windows or skylights. The resulting film filters the sunlight, absorbing the red rays that cause the heat and glare. Not opaque like paint—allows 94% of light to enter! Gives a cool, diffused, restful light. You can even look at the sun through it without discomfort.

Goes on Outside of Glass

—yet rain or weather conditions do not affect SKYCO No-

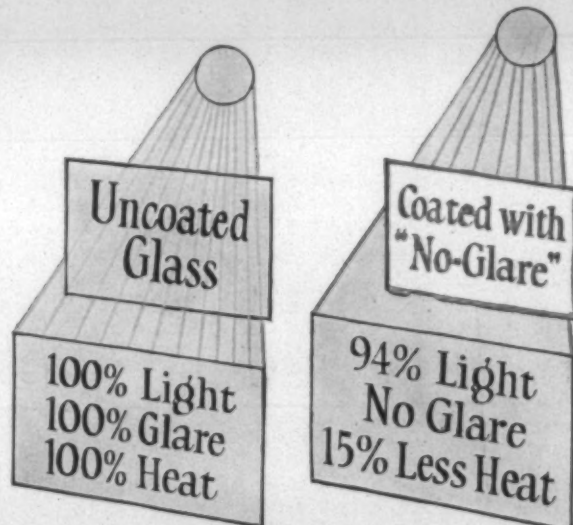
Glare. Neither will it rub, or flake off. Yet you can remove it easily with warm water and a brush. Just as effective if applied on inside of glass.

Surprisingly Economical

A single gallon of No-Glare covers from 700 to 800 square feet of glass. One application lasts throughout sun-glare season (4 to 6 months.) Used by textile mills and factories everywhere. A gallon trial will convince you.

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for silk, rayon, and
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